ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,024—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
† SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. Worcester	31st March.
B.I. OCEANA	6302	1500	E. Stewart	4th April.
† SIAM	5009	500	H. Weighell	14th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Mouls	21st "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
† SIAM	3009	500	H. Weighell	12th "
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "
			FRIDAY.	
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	25th May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3009	500	H. Weighell	8th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	22nd "
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson	29th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
‡ These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Masagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bundar at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

April 4th — May 2nd
April 18th — May 16th

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Beehlinger	4,119	750	1st April.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnschnig	4,409	350	9th April.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste to St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,233	350	21st April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s. s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 21st, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th April, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

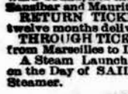
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,



BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES.

IN good order, and warranted to stand the Indian Climate. We offer these at Reduced Prices and with a view of making room for new Instruments.

	Rs.
Ebonized Bijou Cottage Piano	295
Ebonized Grand Piano (3 legs)	300
Mahogany Sympathetic Square Piano	495
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Grand Piano (3 legs)	725
Cottage Piano by Brinsmead	800

For Hire Purchase terms Apply to

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd April, at 10 a.m. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 29th March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st March, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on the 29th March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 12th April, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th March, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
HISPANIA	3330	S. Abrey	April 3.
ARABIA	3,514	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, ombay, March 24, 1894.

AERATED WATERS.

KEMP & Co., Ld., have completed the erection of their New Machinery for the manufacture of these Beverages, and of their non-Alcoholic Wine, on an extensive scale, and their factory complete in all its departments is now open to inspection.

THE AERATED WATERS NAMED BELOW CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

SODA, POTASH, LEMON, AND PRIME GINGER-ALE,

In perfection, free from every trace of metallic contamination, and purified by

A MOST PERFECT SYSTEM OF FILTRATION THROUGH CHARCOAL.

While all the following Waters are of a generally superior character, almost each has some feature which stamps it with special excellence:—

	Per Doz.
SODA-WATER.—This possesses in a high degree the pungency without the rough acidity of the Carbonic Dioxide Gas, and with its high effervescent power and brilliant transparency may be taken as a type of what Soda-water should be	Rs. 0 12
AERATED WATER has all the pungency and rough Acid flavour of the Gas, and is specially adapted for mixing with light wines, syrups, &c.	0 12
TONIC-WATER.—The celebrated Quinine Beverage, Flavoured with the flowers of the Bigarade Orange, has a delicacy of its own, far superior to that of any other Tonic-Water	1 0
AROMATIC GINGER-ALE.—This delightful Drink is a real acquisition to the dinner table. We contend that it is superior to that of every other maker. It is non-alcoholic.	1 0
LEMONADE possesses a pure Lemon Flavour, and is warranted not to ferment	1 0
GINGERADE.—A time-honoured pungent Beverage and a good functional stimulant	1 0
POGSON'S RESTORATIVE WATER contains Iron and Phosphates, much recommended for exhaustion caused by overwork	1 0
POTASH WATER.—A medicinal Water of great value to all who are liable to secretions of an Acid or irritating nature	0 12
MEDICINAL SODA-WATER of the strength prescribed in the British Pharmacopœia	1 0
LITHIA WATER.—A valuable beverage when taken under medical advice	1 0
SELTZER WATER.—Equal to the fresh produce of the spring	1 0

Bottles Charged Extra.

Consumers of Aerated Waters are recommended to Cool the Beverages before opening;
or,
Open and decant gently *on ice*.
Thus only can the pungency be preserved.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

TREACHER & Co., LD., invite attention to their Stock of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS and APPLIANCES, which is very complete, and comprises all the most RECENT IMPROVEMENTS AND INVENTIONS.

The Steel Instruments are of GUARANTEED ENGLISH MANUFACTURE, and all may be relied on as being the Best Procurable.

TREACHER & Co. are prepared to supply any quantities from Stock, and to

SUBMIT TENDERS AND UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS with Railways, Hospitals, and other large Consumers.

Agents to Messrs. ARNOLD & SON, Makers to the Home Government.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

WELLS' ROUGH ON PREPARATIONS.

Rough on Corns, Rats, Itch, Cough, Piles, Rats, Mother Swan's Syrup, &c. Brain and S. Pills, Buchubaiba, Injection Fleur, Hair Balsam, Health Renewer, Laurel Oil,

AGENTS:
F. S. MADON & Co., 170, Shaik Memon Street, near Jooma Musjid, Bombay.

FOR TRAVELLING.

FLANNEL SHIRTS,
3 FOR Rs. 16.

FLANNEL SLEEPING SUITS,
3 FOR Rs. 33.

NETT CASH or V. P. P.

Measurement Required:—HEIGHT, NECK, CHEST, AND SLEEVE.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND
THORPE & CO.'S SPECIALITIES!

OVERLAND TRUNKS.	FITTED DRESSING CASES.	FITTED BAGS.
LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS.	RUGS and MAUDS.	SOLID LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES.
TROOPSHIP TRUNKS.	SPONGES and BAGS.	SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS.
STEEL TRUNKS.	WATERPROOF DRESSING CASES.	GLADSTONE BAGS.
HAT and BONNET BOXES.	HOSIERY GLOVES.	PREMIER BAGS.
SOILED LINEN BAGS.	SCARVES and TIES.	ECLIPSE BAGS.
AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES.	SHIRTS & COLLARS.	COURIER BAGS.
CANVAS HOLDALLS.	WARM SUITS.	DISPATCH BOXES.
	ULSTER and OVERCOATS.	TRAVELLING BATHS.
	DRESSING GOWNS.	RUG STRAPS.

DECK, AND LOUNGE CHAIRS. A LARGE CHOICE.

THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

THORPE AND CO.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE KING OF ITALY. HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDNO.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard: Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 20. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing as above. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CAUTION.

UNREMITTING Thought and Labour are bestowed upon a Speciality, and it is immediately after the greatest difficulties are overcome, and the determined perseverance and exertions of years are crowned with success, that there arise swarms of Imitations resembling the Original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights. The imitators not having, perhaps the means, the experience, nor the intelligence to push an honest article independently to the notice of the public, are content to wait and look out for successful experiments by others, and then to adopt the resemblance of such, and style their deceptive productions the "Original" or the "Genuine" article. A better illustration of this cannot be cited than the famous case of Johann Maria Farina's Eau-de-Cologne. As soon as it became known that this justly celebrated perfume commanded the market, the country was scoured for all the Farinas that could be found, they were brought to Cologne, and paid for the use of their name to push spurious articles into the market, styled "The Genuine Eau-de-Cologne of Farina" (?)

From facts brought to the notice of the Sole Agents in India, Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited, of Bombay and Poona, they find it necessary to warn the public that Pianos very like Imitations of the celebrated Square Pianofortes, manufactured by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of STUTTGART, are being thrust on the market by disingenuous dealers, who have the effrontery and presumption to claim for their Imitations the Originality and Superiority awarded by an Educated and Discerning Public to the OLD FAVOURITES, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of Stuttgart, for the Excellence of their Iron-Framed SQUARE PIANOS, *Specially Manufactured* for the Climate of India, and known and admired by the Leading Pianists, Professional and Amateur, who have resided in, or visited India, during the last 40 years.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of Stuttgart, are the *only* Manufacturers of that Name, whose Pianos have gained for them such a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for EXCELLENCE.

The Sole Agents in the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies, Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited, of Bombay and Poona, respectfully beg to impress on the Public the necessity of noting the Name "SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, STUTTGART," when asking for a Piano of this Name. Any similar name *without* the SOEHNE is NOT A MANUFACTURE of the Well-known and Old-Established House of SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, Stuttgart, whose Pianos have been Awarded First Prize Medals at the World's Greatest International Exhibitions, wherever they have been represented.

If for choice, a Square Piano is desired, every honest Professional Musician, or Pianoforte Tuner, will give the palm to The Standard Indian Iron-Framed Square PIANOFORTES by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, for Sweetness of Tone, General Excellence, and as Pianos that will stand the climate of India and Burmah for 25 years. Pianos of this Make have been known to keep in good time for over two years without requiring any professional attention in the interval; but Self-Interest with unscrupulous individuals will sometimes influence the recommendation of other Pianos for two very cogent reasons: Firstly, because The SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES keep in Tune too well to afford Tuners the means of earning a livelihood; and, secondly, that we give every advantage in Price to the purchaser, and provide NO COMMISSION for Professional Recommendations; our Prices being calculated too closely to admit of it.

For External Appearance, Elegance of Design, Durability, Superiority, Touch, Power, and Purity of Tone, these Magnificent Pianofortes are *unequalled* by Squares of any other Manufacture.

For Prices and Terms of Hire-Purchase, please apply to—

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA,
SOLE AGENTS, FOR THE BOMBAY & BENGAL PRESIDENCIES,
FOR
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE,
STUTTGART.
HOF PIANOFORTE FABRIK,
COURT PIANOFORTE MAKERS.
[ESTABLISHED in the Year 1781.]
SHOWING AN UNINTERRUPTED RECORD OF ADVANCE AND SUPERIORITY OF OVER ONE HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS.

J. NEUBERG,
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY FOR THE WELL-KNOWN BASEL MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS OF MANGALORE AND CANNANORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.

	Rs. a. Each		Rs. a. Each
5¼ feet by 5¼ feet.	3 4	7 feet by 9 feet	7 0
5¼ " " 7¼ "	4 6	7 " " 10 "	8 0
6 " " 6 "	4 0	7 " " 12 "	9 8
6 " " 8 "	5 6	7 " " 14 "	11 0
6 " " 9 "	6 0	7½ " " 7½ "	6 4
6¼ " " 6¼ "	4 8	7½ " " 10 "	8 8
6¼ " " 9 "	6 12	7½ " " 12 "	10 4
6¼ " " 10 "	7 8	7½ " " 14 "	12 0
6¼ " " 12 "	9 0	7½ " " 18 "	15 8
6½ " " 6½ "	4 14	8¼ " " 8¼ "	7 4
6½ " " 8 "	6 0	8½ " " 10 "	8 14
6½ " " 9 "	6 12	8½ " " 20 "	17 12
6½ " " 10 "	7 8	8½ " " 24 "	21 4
6½ " " 12 "	9 0	8½ " " 8½ "	8 0
7 " " 7 "	5 8	9 " " 9 "	9 8
7 " " 8 "	6 5	10 " " 3½ "	4 0

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Rs. a. Each.		Rs. a. Each.
5 feet by 5 feet,	2 2	6 feet by 12 feet,	6 0
5 " " 6 "	2 8	7 " " 7 "	4 2
5 " " 7½ "	3 2	7 " " 9 "	5 4
5½ " " 5½ "	2 9	7 " " 10 "	6 0
5½ " " 7½ "	3 8	7 " " 12 "	7 4
5½ " " 11 "	5 3	7½ " " 7½ "	4 8
6 " " 6 "	3 0	7½ " " 9 "	5 10
6 " " 7 "	3 8	7½ " " 10½ "	6 9
6 " " 8 "	4 0	7½ " " 12 "	7 8
6 " " 9 "	4 8	7½ " " 15 "	9 6
6 " " 10 "	5 0	7½ " " 18 "	11 4
6 " " 11 "	5 8	7½ " " 20 "	12 8

TABLE NAPKINS.

Damask Patterns.	Rs. as. Per dozen.	Diamond Pattern.	Rs. as. Per dozen.
19 inches square,	4 6	18 inches square,	3 0 / 3 6
20 " "	4 8	20 " "	3 12 / 3 14
22 " "	5 4	22 " "	4 6
24 " "	5 8	24 " "	4 12

DAMASK TABLE SIDE SLIPS.

	Per yard.		Per yard.
20 inches wide	0 10	24 inches wide	0 12

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.
STOUT HONEYCOMB PATTERN.

Prime Quality.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
24 by 36 inches	6 4	32 by 72 inches	16 0
32 by 32 "	7 0	34 by 34 "	8 0
32 by 45 "	10 0	34 by 45 "	10 8
32 by 54 "	12 0	34 by 72 "	17 0

Second Quality.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
32 by 32 inches	6 0	32 by 54 inches	10 0
32 by 45 "	8 0	34 by 34 "	6 8

34 by 45 inches, per doz. Rs. 8-8.

TOILET TOWELS.

Striped Pattern.	Rs. a. Per dozen.	Diamond Pattern.	Rs. a. Per dozen.
28 by 36 inches	6 0	28 by 36 inches	6 8
34 by 34 "	7 0	34 by 34 "	7 8
34 by 45 "	9 8	34 by 45 "	10 0
34 by 54 "	11 0	34 by 54 "	11 8

KITCHEN AND GLASS TOWELS.
READY MADE.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
22 by 36 inches, soft	3 4	36 by 36 inches, soft	3 8
27 by 36 " stout	4 8	22 by 36 " blue check	3 12

Kitchen Towelling, 4½ annas per yard.

COUNTERPANES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
For Single Cots, 7½ by 5 feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	4 8	For Double Cots, 7½ by 7½ feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	7 8
White, fringed on 4 Sides, each	5 0	White, fringed on 4 sides, each	8 0
White, with red border on 4 sides	6 0	Red, fringed on 2 sides, each	9 12

TOILET TABLE COVERS, D'OYLEYS AND SHEETING.
GINGHAMS, COATINGS, TROUSERINGS AND COTTON TWEEDS.

Patterns and Prices forwarded on Application to

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS £10,695,969
REVENUE ..... £ 2,650,872

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891.
£1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF INDIA, LIMITED.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—29, Esplanade Road.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
Rs. 80
PER ANNUM WILL SECURE
Rs. 10,000 on DEATH;
Rs. 10,000 on PERMANENT TOTAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 5,000 on PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 60 WEEKLY during TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 15 WEEKLY during TEMPORARY PARTIAL DISABLEMENT.

Proposal Forms and Information readily supplied by
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

UNIFORM RATES FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ASSURERS.

UNDER the LONDON and LANCASHIRE'S revised Indian rates, Assurances may be obtained for a lower Premium than is elsewhere charged for

POLICIES ISSUED FREE FROM DEBT.

ATTENTION is directed to the many liberal features of the Company and particularly to its new Endowment Assurance Scheme, and to the SPECIALLY advantageous terms now granted to Officers of the Army and Navy.

The financial position of the Company is of the highest order.

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms and all requisite information may be had on Application to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held on MONDAY, the 26th March, 1894, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 15 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1893, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road on and after MONDAY, the 16th April, 1894, between 11 A.M. and 1 P.M. to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 25th March, 1894, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th March, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that TWO SHARE CERTIFICATES, one No. 60, standing in the name of VUSSONJEE MUNJEE, and the other, No. 617, in the name of MUNJEE NURSEY, in the Register of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, have been MISLAID or LOST. So the Public are cautioned not to deal with these shares in any way with out our consent.

We have requested the above Company to issue Duplicate Share Certificates instead of the above mentioned lost Certificates.—Dated this 27th day of March, 1894.

VUSSONJEE MUNJEE.
મનજી નરસી,
i. e., MUNJEE NURSEY.

ASQUITH & LORD,

HIGH CLASS TAILORS,
SHIRT MAKERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Office, on THURSDAY, the 5th April, 1894, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Election of President for the year 1894-95. Notice of motion from the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshaw M. Mehta, C.I.E., seconded by Bhalchandra K. Bhatvadekar, Esq., proposing the election of Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Esq., as President.
2. Return of attendances of members at meetings during the year ending 31st March 1894, also the changes in the Corporation and the Standing Committee during the same period.
3. Memorandum to the Secretary from the Commissioner, forwarding copy of notification of the election by the Justices of the Peace of Dinsha Bamanjee Master, Esq., in place of Grattan Geary, Esq., resigned.
4. Sanction to be asked to the expenditure of Rs. 618 for cost of paving with Indian Patent Stone, 1,500 square feet of compound of the Health Department stables Kumbharwada.
5. Sanction to be asked to the transfer of Rs. 5,309 from savings in the grant for Conservancy (earth to cover Kutchra deposits) to II., Labour, B, Surface drain cleaning, repairs to roads opened for drain cleaning, to meet excess on the latter head
6. Sanction to be asked to the transfer of Rs. 1,600 from savings in Conservancy, I., Halalkhor branch, to same head, B, Labour, to meet excess under that head.
7. Sanction to be asked to the grant of Rs 1,610, to meet the cost of railing and paling of Municipal ground at Foras Road, with a view to prevent the fouling of the ground by passers-by.
8. Sanction to be asked to the transfer of Rs. 2,000 from savings in the grant for earth to cover cutchra deposits, to Conservancy, 5, stores, to meet excess on that head due to the purchase of one pump, Welsee's Patent, Yoke, leather sleeves, and iron feeding troughs for bullocks.
9. Sanction to be asked to the expenditure of Rs. 2,078 for cost of laying pipes to carry away storm water from the Worlehouse Bridge to the sea, in order to prevent nuisance in the rains.
10. Sanction to be asked to the expenditure of Rs. 157 to meet the cost of connecting the property of Bai Ubai with the Municipal sewer at Borebhat Lane.
11. Resolution of the Standing Committee recommending the heads of expenditure to which the cost of carrying out the Municipal proportion of the cost of the extension of Warl Rurder together with the provision of burrying ground for Mahomedans and Beni Israel, should be debited.
12. Letter from the Commissioner forwarding letter from Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen (on behalf of Khan Bahadur Rustomji Jamasji Ashburner, owner of the premises lying east of the ground sanctioned to be taken up for a burial-ground at Tank Bunder) protesting against the proposal of opening of the burial-ground thereat, and giving notice that Khan Bahadur Rustomjee Jamsetjee Ashburner will hold the Corporation responsible for any loss or damage he may sustain by reason of the opening of such burial-ground.
13. Resolution of the Standing Committee as under :—"That, as applied for by the Commissioner, in his letter No. 24219, dated 19th instant, sanction be given, under Section 69 (c) of the Municipal Act, to the variation of the contract with Messrs. Venkoo Baloo and Co., for the construction of the Municipal Office, whereby the contract time for such work shall be extended to 31st October 1895. That similar sanction be given to the variation of the contract with Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas for works in connection with the same buildings, whereby the contract time shall extend to same date That these sanctions are passed subject to the decision of the Corporation as to whether, under the circumstances stated in the Commissioner's letter to the Secretary, No 24249, dated 10th February 1894, and accompaniment thereto, anyisanction should be taken against the contractors.
14. Sanction to be asked to the payment to Mr F W Stevens, C I E Architect of the Municipal Office, of commission on certain supplementary works and supplies for the office, amounting to Rs. 501-6-8.
15. Letter from the Municipal Secretary reporting the Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee.
16. Letter to the President from Mr. Acting-Secretary Whitworth, forwarding copy of the report of the Committee appointed by Government to consider the proposal of the Commissioner of Police for an increase to the Bombay City Police, together with various minutes appended to the report. Letter, dated 2nd March 1894, from the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, C. I. E, to the President, on the subject of the increase.
17. Government letter to the President, stating that the Government of India wish to be made acquainted, before the 15th April, with the views of the Corporation on the proposals for the increase.
18. Memorandum from the Commissioner reporting, with reference to Corporation's Resolution No. 12441, dated 19th February last, on the subject of the appointment of an Air Analyser.
19. Notice of motion by Nanabhai N. Katrak, Esq., to the effect that the Commissioner be requested to submit an estimate of taking the thermometric readings of the air inside and outside the sewers for a period of 12 months.
20. Notice of motion by George Lund, Esq. of his intention to move that Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel S. O'B. Banks be appointed a Delegate for the Corporation at the Eighth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography to be held at Budapest.
- 20A. Notice of motion from G. W. Roughton, Esq., proposing the appointment of a Committee to consider the whole question of the future lighting of the city.
21. Resolution of the Standing Committee submitting with reference to Corporation's Resolution No. 13424, dated 8th instant, the detailed transfer statement received from the Commissioner.
22. Memorandum from the Commisioner, forwarding Government Resolution on the subject of the construction of an overbridge at the Chowpati Level Crossing (Queen's Road).
23. Government Resolution on the subject of the construction of foot overbridges between Marine Lines Station and Charni Road Station.
24. Memorandum from the Commissioner to the Secretary, forwarding report from the Water Engineer on the question of water supply to the proposed Lunatic Asylum at Nowpada.
25. Resolution of the Standing Committee regarding complaint from Mr. Nursingrao Syboo and others on the subject of the condition of the Cemeteries.
26. Letter from the Commisioner to the Secretary, requesting sanction to permission being granted to the Presidency Postmaster, to put up a street letter box in the vicinity of the Gamdevi Temple, and to remove the box situate in Charpati road, to a position at the junction of the French Road with Queen's Road, near Dr. Wilson's College.
27. Letter from the Commissioner to the Secretary, reporting, with reference to Corporations Resolution No. 12436, dated 16th February 1894, that the 4,000 square yards of land leased from the Port Trust for the construction thereon of a temporary chawl for the Health Department bigaries, are situate between Goga and Mandvi Streets and not between Cambay and Bassein Streets.
28. Resolution of the Standing Committee, with reference to petition from Haji Habib Mahomed and other woodsellers, stating applicants had been informed that the Committee have no power to exempt petitioners from payment of Municipal taxes that may be legally due by them.
29. Petition from Messrs. Dhunjibhoy Merwanji, Syed Abdoola and other contractors for the right to collect stall rents of the Foras Road Market, complaining that owing to the unlicensed bazaar at Kamathipura, being allowed to continue dealers abstain from renting stalls in the new Foras Road Market, and stating that unless the bazaar in question is closed no one will rent the stalls in the new Market. Resolution of the Standing Committee thereon.
30. Sanction to be asked to the transfer of the Carnac Bunder Depot boilers to the Municipal Workshops.
31. Return of sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Arthur Road, for the month of February 1894.
32. Government Resolution (sanctioning the additional grant of Rs. 3,500 for the Bhuleshwar School), and stating that the grant cannot be paid until a deed has been executed. A draft of the deed contained should be submitted to this office for transmission to the Director of Public Instruction for the approval of Government.
33. Sanction to be asked to the expenditure of Rs. 911, to meet the cost of filling in the Municipal ground, situate between the Railway and the chawls to the North of Mori Road, Mahim—level crossing.
34. Resolution of the Standing Committee with reference to petition, dated 15th January last, from Mr. Bechardas Moridhar on the subject of improvement of Agripada.
35. Ditto with reference to petition, dated 6th idem, from Mr. Abdul Latiff Mahomed on the subject of License Fees.
36. Resolution of the Standing Committee forwarding report from the Commissioner, stating the reasons for the excess consumption of water referred to in Committee's Resolution No. 13214, dated 7th March 1894.
37. Sanction to be asked to the signing of cheques for items not separately provided for in the budget for 1894-95.
38. Sanction to be asked to the transfer of Rs. 6,000 from savings in III. Water Works, Sec. I. Establishment and Labour, to Section II, Materials, to meet excess due to insufficient Budget provision.

By order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, March 27, 1894.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 2 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO THE FRIENDS AND SUPPORTERS OF A PASTEUR INSTITUTE IN INDIA.

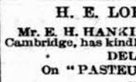
THE INAUGURAL MEETING of the Bombay Committee of the Pastour Institute in India will be held in the

TOWN HALL,
On THURSDAY, 29TH MARCH, at 5 P.M.
H. E. LORD HARRIS will preside.

Mr. E. H. HANKIN, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, has kindly consented to come from Agra and DELIVER A LECTURE
On "PASTEURISM," and "The Advantages of an Institute in India."
ADMISSION FREE.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF PERTH	J. Swan	3190	about 17th April.
CITY OF LONDON	R. C. Warden.	3212	about 17th May.



THESE STEAMERS, which are lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements, carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th March, 1894.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 506 OF 1888.

HARSAMUL BULDEVDAS, of Hatrus, in Allygarh, Marwari Inhabitant, and MADHOWRAM BULDEVDAS, of Bombay, Marwadi Inhabitant, carrying on business, together in Partnership under the Name of HARSAMUL MADHOWRAM, at Katha Bazar, without the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

NAROTUM HUNSRAJ, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Withalwadi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

AND

DEEPCHAND NIHALCHAND, of Bombay, Hindoo Broker, residing at No. 12, Chaupa Gully, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay. Transferee.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 8th day of January, 1889, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on SATURDAY the 21st day of April, 1894, at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS :

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Harsamul Buldevdas and Madhowram Buldevdas, and of their Transferee, Deepchand Nihalchand, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Narotum, Hunsraj, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Withalwady on the north side thereof in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 83 and No. 84 and now under Ward No. C 1630 and Street Nos. 71, 73, 75 and containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty four square yards and one-third of another square yard, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a passage for passing and repassing, on or towards the West by the property of Parsee Dossabhoy Jewanjee and lately of the said Narotum Hunsraj, on or towards the North by a public passage and on or towards the South by the said Withalwady Street, which said premises formerly were and are now in the occupation of the said Narotum Hunsraj and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Attorneys for the Transferee, Deepchand Nihalchand, at 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 17th day of March, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES .....Rs. 16,57,900.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS AS UNDER :—
3 Months } at 5 per cent. per annum.
4 Months }

Further particulars on application.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED, a SECRETARY, for the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB, who must devote his whole time to the affairs of the Club and have no other occupation, and a Single man. He will be required to take up the duties about the 15th May, 1894.

Applications with qualifications and references should be made to the Hon. Secretary, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, not later than the 15th April.

Salary Rs. 400 per mensem, in addition to Board and Quarters.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Hon. Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 68 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS.
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS and DINNERS
Also, per Plate, Ices, Wines and Spirits
Chocolate and Chocolate Creams. Cocoa, French and English Confectionery. Perfumery of the Best quality, etc., etc., etc. To be had at THE VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

C. HIRSCH.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN to All Members of the Professional, Commercial, Planting and Railway communities, as well as Government Servants.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.
For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co,
SECRETARIES,
GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

PAINLESS AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,
LATE OF PHILADELPHIA.

1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.

Speciality : Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.

Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principles Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.

Consultations free.

For appointment, &c., call or address

WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1892,

"Dr L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Urish Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Geneva and Moscow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 9 APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Chowpatti, near the "Islam Club," valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished antique open-carved household furniture, Brussels carpets, ornaments, table and hanging kerosine lamps, a strong glass fronted English built mahogany cash box safe, a powerful black walker, a large collection of valuable law books and law reports, &c., the property of the late V. K. DHAYRIAVAN, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORE DEPOT, PAREL.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, a large quantity of old and unserviceable stores consisting of crates, casks of zinc sheets, old sacks, empty casks, telegraph wire, China round jars, iron bracket plates, C. I. tail-grate post, buttons, rasp bolts, leather cuttings, snow-ds, rubber cuttings, scrap iron files, manilla tail ropes, horse hair, old papers, cloth cuttings cotton and woollen clothings and many other sundry articles.

Also the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers clothing, consisting woollen and khakee coats, woollen and khakee trousers, caps, helmets, badges, and crown, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, COTTON &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS DEPOT, WARI BUNDER.

On FRIDAY, the 30th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, best plated wrought and engraved ice pails, richly cut table ornaments, plated and glass and crockery ware, a first-rate mahogany cottage piano by Rose and Co., a sweet-toned organ by Rose and Co., a first-rate large size musical box, 1 and 4-lights hanging argand lamps by Tucker and Sons, double-wicks wal lamps, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Bombay and Brussels carpets, handsome satsuma and kaga flower vases, rich table ornaments, &c., the property of the late Mr. BOMANJEE DARASHA CAPTAIN.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT DUNCAN ROAD AND RIPON ROAD.

Under Instructions from the Commissioner, High Court, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1894, at the respective times hereafter mentioned, the following immoveable properties ordered to be sold pursuant to the Decree made in suit No. 131 of 1892, and dated the 31st August 1893, and to the Warrant for sale under the said Decree made on the 11th day of January 1894, in which Sir Charles Stewart Forbes of Newe and Edinglassie, in the County of Aberdeen, N. B. Baronet, George Stewart Forbes, Edward Walker and James Thorburn, all residing in the United Kingdom and carrying on business together in partnership as Merchants at 9, King William Street, in the City of London, under the style of Forbes, Forbes and Company, by Philip Bourchier Savile, of the same place, their Constituted Attorney, were Plaintiffs and Mariamboo, of Bombay, Mohomedan, the widow of Hassumally Lalmeya, late of Bombay Borah Mahomedan, deceased, residing at Bhossari Moholla, Bombay, without the Fort, which said Mariamboo is now carrying on business as a trust at Bhossari Moholla aforesaid under the style of Hassumally Lalmeya and Shaik Abdool Hoosein bin Shaik Abdool Kadur and Moolla Akbarally bin Shaik Abdool Kadur, both of Bombay, Borah Mahomedans, residing at Kolapur Gate, Ahmedabad, Borah Mahomedan, Abdool Hoosein Lalmeya, residing at Begumpoora, Surat, Borah Mahomedan, at Salejbhai Abdool Hoosein or Hassumally, the alleged adopted son of the said deceased, a minor under the age of 18 years, now residing with his natural father, the said Abdool Hoosein bin Shaik Abdool Kadur, and his alleged adoptive mother, the said Mariamboo, by the said Abdool Hoosein bin Shaik Abdul Kadur, his guardian ad litem, and N. C. Macleod, Esq., the acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Bai Mariamboo, the first defendant abovenamed, now an Insolvent, were defendants.

LOT No. 1.—On WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of April, 1894, at 4 P.M.

All the estate and interest of the Plaintiffs and Defendants in the said suit No. 131 of 1892 in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Duncan Road in the Sub Registration District of Bombay, formerly in the Sub-Registration District of Shooleshwar, and now in the Sub-Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement three hundred and thirty-two square yards and eight-ninths of another square yard, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property now or late of Ali Saheb Coor, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property now or late of Ali Bhudas Vassonjee, and on or towards the west by the said Duncan Road, which said hereditaments and premises were some time past in the occupation of the tenants of Khoja Hassum Allibhoy and were afterwards in the occupation of the tenants of Rustamjee Pestonjee Oomrigar, and were afterwards in the occupation of the tenants of Hassumally Lalmeya, and are now partly in the occupation of the tenants of the Receiver in the said suit and partly unoccupied and in the possession of the said Receiver, and is registered by the said Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 307 and 2566 and under New No. 7971, old survey Nos. 379 and 380 and new survey No. 4,301, and which said messuage or tenement was formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 190 and 191, afterwards under No. 97, and is now assessed under Ward No. 7382, Streets Nos. 231-233, Duncan Road.

LOT No. 2.—On THURSDAY, the 12th day of April, 1894, at 4 P.M.

All the estate and interest of the plaintiffs and defendants in the said suit No. 131 of 1892 in all that piece or parcel of perpetual leasehold land or ground, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of a passage formed by Narrondas Govardhundas and Ghellabhoy Doolubdas and named Ghellabhoy Doolubdas street, formerly in the sub-registration district of Bhooleshwar, now in the sub-registration district of Bombay, and at or in the old Byculla Race Course, containing by admeasurement four thousand five hundred square feet or thereabouts, being the equivalent of nine kathees (including therein 4½ feet wide space for the said passage) and registered with other adjoining land in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 265 and registered by the lessor in his books under No. 2 and bounded on the east by a piece of land leased by the said lessor to Mahomedally Abdoolally, on the west by the said passage named Ghellabhoy Doolubdass Street, and on the north by a piece of land leased by the said lessor to Jeewanjee Esmaljee together with the dwelling house messuage or bungalow thereon now assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 3885 and 3887 (1) street No. 72 74 Ripon Road, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Hassumally Lalmeya or his tenants and are now in the occupation of the Receiver in the said suit or his tenants.

LOT No. 3.—On THURSDAY, the 12th day of April, 1894, at 4-30 P.M.

All the estate and interest of the Plaintiffs and Defendants in the said Suit No. 131 of 1892 in all that piece or parcel of perpetual leasehold land or ground, situate, lying and being on the west side of Ripon Road in the Sub Registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand six hundred and sixty-four square feet or thereabouts and bounded as follows, i. e., on the east by the said Ripon Road, on the south by land now or late in the occupation of Abdul Kader, on the west by land now or late of Ghellabhoy Doolubdas and on the north by a street now called Mahomedan Street, together with the messuage, dwelling house or chawl and stables erected thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 3878, Street No. 66, Ripon Road, which said hereditaments were formerly in the occupation of the said Hassumall Lalmeya or his tenants and are now in the occupation of the Receiver in the said suit or his tenants.

LOT No. 4.—On THURSDAY, the 12th day of April, 1894, at 5 P.M.

All the estate and interest of the Plaintiffs and Defendants in the said Suit No. 131 of 1892 in all that piece or parcel of perpetual leasehold land or ground, situate, lying and being on the east side of Ripon Road in the Sub Registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and forty-four square feet or thereabouts and bounded as follows, i.e., on the East by a passage known as Ghellabhoy Doolubdas Street, on the South by land now or late in the occupation of Abdul Kader, on the West by the said Ripon Road, and on the North by a passage, together with the messuage dwelling house or chawl thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3890, Street No. 67, Ripon Road, which said hereditaments were formerly in the occupation of the said Hassumally Lalmeya or his tenants, and are now in the occupation of the Receiver in the said suit or his tenants.

LOTS Nos. 3 and 4 (now divided by the Ripon Road aforesaid) are computed to contain three thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven square feet (equal to 8¼ Kathees) and form the residue of two pieces of land together containing seven thousand square feet (equal to 14 Kathees) which were formerly demised to Messrs. Forbes and Company from the area of land taken by the Municipality to form a portion of the said road amounting to 5½ Kathees and which two last-mentioned pieces of land were respectively formerly described as follows, viz :—

1. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being on the western side of a passage formed by the said lessor and one Ghellabhoy Doolubdass and named Ghellabhoy Doolubdass Street, in Bhooleshwar sub-district, in Bombay, at or in the Race Course, containing by admeasurement three thousand five hundred square feet or thereabouts, being the equivalent of 7 Kathies (including therein 4½ feet wide space for the said passage) and registered with other adjoining land in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 265 and the land hereby demised is registered by the said lessor in his books under No. 7 and is bounded on the west by a piece of land of Ghellabhoy Doolubs, on the south by a piece of land leased by the said Lessor to Abdool Kadar Adamjee, on the east by the said passage, named Ghellabhoy Doolubdass Street, and on the north by a piece of land leased by the said lessor to Abdoolallee Abdool Hoosein.

2. All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being on the western side of a passage formed by the said lessor and one Ghellabhoy Doolabdass and named Ghellabhoy Doolubdass Street in Bhooleshwar sub-district in Bombay, at or in the Race Course, containing by admeasurement three thousand five hundred square feet or thereabouts being the equivalent at 7 Kathies including therein 4½ feet wide space for the said passage and registered with other adjoining land in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 265 and the land hereby demised is registered by the said lessor in his books under No 6, and is bounded on the west by a piece of land of Ghellabhoy Doolubdass, on the south by a piece of land leased by the said lessor to Abdool Cyoom Tyabally, and on the east by the said passage named Ghellabhoy Doolabdass Street, and on the north by the said passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or the Office of Messrs. Brown and Muir, Attorneys for the above-named Plaintiffs, at No. 2, Green Street, Esplanade Circle, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Messrs. Bennett and Company, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.—*Continued.*

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 powerful Arab horse, 4½ years old, sound, height 14-2½, a handsome animal; would make an excellent charger.
1 strong-built ice-cart with hood.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 nearly new victoria with removeable coachbox.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 39, Marine Lines, a fair lot of household furniture, a first-rate, mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a hand some strong English-built glass fronted miniature brougham with a powerful bay Australian mare, a handsome strong-built park phaeton with a powerful bay Australian mare, and a set of brass mounted single harness, one strong goat cart, a collection of choice and rare ferns, &c., &c., the property of Revd. Mr. T. H. GREEN.

The property will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, March 28, 1894.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale Rooms, in Medows Street, No. 21—

1 case 20 pieces velvet
1 " 20 " silk plush.
1 " 20 " coloured satin 35".
1 " 20 " embossed satin 18".
One lot of piece-goods, consisting of satin, brocade, cotton and woollen cloth.
On account and at the risk of the concerned—
24 Bicycle's improved Singer's hand-sewing machines.
2 safety bicycles, ball bearing throughout (new).
An invoice of service for 12 persons.
Do. toilet sets and dessert sets.
1 case time-pieces,
48 kegs water-colours.
1 second-hand Remington type-writer No. 2.

The Sale of Household Furniture at Colaba, Grant Buildings, No. 1, advertised to take place on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, is POSTPONED.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.

Bombay, March 28, 1894.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

3 cases white drill.
5 " brown half hose 9-10 inch.
1 case bleached yarn.
25 drums turpentine.
20 " boiled oil.
1 case merino hose.
1 " musical clocks.
On account and at the risk of Chuggan Hurruckchund—
10 cases silk warps manufactured by John Hadwan and Sons, of Kebroyd Mill.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Plots of Land suitable for Building purposes at Mahalaxmee Road, Worlee, opposite Mama Hajani.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will separately sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the executors of the late Khan Bahadoor Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, the undermentioned plots of land :—

PLOT No. 1.—Measuring about 1,389 square yards, be it more or less, bearing Collector's old No. 771, new No. 12758, new Survey No. 2348, and bounded on the north and east by Government Vacant ground, on the west by the ground of Janardhan Parshotum Ramchunderjee and on the south by plot No. 2 hereinafter mentioned, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 31, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenant of the said mortgagor.

PLOT No. 2.—Measuring about 2,072 square yards, be it more or less, bearing Collector's same numbers as plot No. 1, and bounded on the north by the abovementioned plot No. 1, on the south by a passage, on the east by the said Mama Hajani by a passage, and on the east by Government vacant ground.

PLOT No. 3.—Measuring about 2,044 square yards, be it more or less, bearing Collector's same numbers as plots Nos. 1 and 2, and bounded on the North by the abovementioned plot No. 2, on the west by a passage, on the south by the property of the late Khan Bahadoor Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, and on the east by Government vacant ground.

PLOT No. 4.—Measuring about 3,644 square yards, be it more or less, bearing Collector's old No. 255, new No. 12216, new Survey No. 3318, and bounded on the north partly by the ground of Janardhan Purshotum Ramchunderjee and partly by the Hornby Vellard, on the west by the Hornby Vellard, on the south by a passage, and on the east by the vacant ground of Janardhan Purshotum Ramchanderjee.

All the above plots are accessible by a passage 20 feet in breadth which leads to the Hornby Vellard.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, March 28, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE Sale of Wines, &c., advertised for sale This Day on account of Mr. W. Unger is POSTPONED, until further notice.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arsenal, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of stores, consisting of aloes bark, iron blocks, stone bottles, cane chairs, wine funner cordage, green and red lamps, gallnuts, plaster-o'-Paris whiting, a large quantity of steel bivad cut nails, old leather cuttings, old bags, &c.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 31st inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Albert Building, Hornby Row, Fort (next to the "Bombay Gazette" Offices), the remaining very valuable stock in-trade of a known furniture manufacturer closing business, designed and executed to order under his own supervision, consisting of French-polished black and teakwood dining room furniture, very neat drawing room suites, covered with tapestry of the finest quality, elegant sideboards, magnificent chiffoniers and cabinets, revolving top office tables, handsome dressing and washhand tables, very substantial made single and double bevelled mirror door almiras, neat-made chairs, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BANDORA.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Merwanjee Eduljee Patel, the executor of the last will and testament of Eduljee Cawasjee Bisney, deceased, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Pestonjee Cursetjee Porter, in pursuance of the power of sale, given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th day of November, 1891, and made between the said Pestonjee Cursetjee Porter of the one part and the said Eduljee Cawasjee Bisney of the other part, the following property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements, or bungalows standing thereon and fixtures, lying and being in the Bandora Fort, Lower Hill Road, leading to the point or Land's End, in Bandora, in the district of Tanna, in the registration sub-district of Salsette, containing by admeasurement 4,575 square yards or thereabouts, and forming a part of a larger piece of land, admeasuring 3 acres, twenty-three goontas, and 8 arms, which is registered in the books or map of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 23 and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by the private road leading to the other property of the said Pestonjee Cursetjee Porter, on or towards the west and north by the said Bandora Lower Hill Road leading to the Point or Land's End and on or towards the south by a public passage, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 31, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenant of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars application may be made to Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, attorneys for the said executors, at their Office, No. 70, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.—Dated this 7th day of March 1894.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 23 Tent, close to the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, a mahogany cottage pianoforte, wind-proof lamps, pictures, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of M. T. CARROLL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd April, 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,147½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	400	all	10 pr. ct.	1,080xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	99
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	{ 5,000 / 2,000 / (3,000	100 / 50 / 100	10 p. c.	155 to 160 / 65 to 70 / 15 to 17	
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	70nl
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	210
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	220 / 205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	100
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	44
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,350	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 200	4,600
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,160
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	68
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	800	800	8 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,160
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	25)
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,800	300	200	Rs. 20	232
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	230	7½ pr. ct.	275
Dyer & Co., Ld.	800	100	70		70 nom
Indian Guarantee & Surety					
Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Johangir B Karanji & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	109
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	305
Kurrachee Landing		500	500	30	150
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,000	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	96
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	6¾
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		6½
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	180
Orient al Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	92
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	445
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	200	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	955
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	6,200	25	all	5	19xd
			100		
			25		
PRESS COMPANIES.		Yearly	Rs.		
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		451
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	945
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	90	935
Ballard	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	220
Bhownagger City Press & Manufg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	125
Bull's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	207½
Colaba	500	1,800	1,800	20	135
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	290
English Press and Manfg.	400	250		Nil	1,275
Fort	615	2500	2,50	Rs. 80	105
French	300	500	all	Nil	1,100
Garvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	410
Gingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	450
Khangsaum	240	450	450	Nil	115
Mahadupara Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	63	375
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	120
Mofussil Co.	1,135	400	400	Nil	100
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Nil	3225
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	215
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	540
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	117½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	75	20	435
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	59
and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	186	1,800
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	505
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16	220
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	215
					960
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,800	1,000	all	Rs. 15	445
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	40
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay Uniform	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	500	500	500	20	30
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000		170
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,070
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000		770
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	575
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	545
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	380
Dawn Mill Co., Ld.	6,098	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	315
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	460
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	355
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs30dvd	660
Hinguna ghat Mill	700	800	500	4 2	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	505
Hydersahad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,160
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		1473
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,155
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	515
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	380
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800		250		107½
Jowras Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	820
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	605
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	30	585
Khangsaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makanjee	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	540
Leopold	2,500	100	103	15per ct.	142
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	600
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,00	1,000	40	750
Madras United	350	1000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,545
Mahalukmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,560
Managon	5,000	0	250	0	117½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1 00	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	108	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	113
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	325
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	763	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000		800
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1000	25	1,400
Shoiapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000		1,310
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Maratta	1,312	250	250	12½	330
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	155
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	190
Swadeshi Mills	675	500	500	Rs. 15	415
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	551
Vestabunker Lakhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld	980	800	800	15	800
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	25	275
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Union Mills, Ld	800	1,000	1,000		500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	27-11
China Leaf	"	27-8 Nominal.
Portia, Bar Gold old	"	27-6 "
Do. do. new	"	28-12 "
Australia do.	"	27-3
Bombay do.	"	27-4
English Sovereigns	"	17-5
Do. Dreadnoughts	"	17-7-6
Bar Silver 11 Fineness	"	85-6
Do. 178 do.	"	86-10
Carolus Dollars	"	205 Nominal.
American do.	"	185
Pro-Francs	"	318

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, Forbes Street, 4 p.m.

Wilson Philological Lecture, University Library, 5-15 p.m.

Monthly Meeting, Anthropological Society of Bombay, 5-30 p.m.

Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5-30 p.m.

Evening Party to Lord and Lady Harris at "Petit Hall," 9-30 p.m.

Grand Anatomical Museum, Bori Bunder.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Leven entered the dock yesterday; and the steamer Raisby left it on Monday and the steamer Shiravati yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Pachumba and Iran entered, and the steamer Nairung left the dock yesterday.

CONCERT.—A concert in aid of the Foundling Institution was held in the Town Hall last evening, and was a very successful affair. A more extended report will be given to-morrow.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, the following paper will be read: "A few so-called native cure for some diseases of the eye."

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—H. E. the Governor's Band, "being under order for Mahableshwar," will play (for the last time) at the Victoria Gardens to-day, at 5-30 p.m. The following is the programme:—

Dance	Des Aborigines ... Le Thiere
Overture	Sommernachtstraum ... Suppe
Selection	A Gaiety Girl ... Jones
Gavotte	Herzliebchen ... Burald
Valse	Fahrwohl ... Lowthian
Galop	Pilene Carriere ... Bohm.

THE LATE MR. S. D. SASSOON.—At the suggestion of Mr. Muncherjee Eduljee Morris, a letter of condolence has been sent to Mrs. S. D. Sassoon, and signed by almost all the native staff of the office of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., expressing their deep sympathy with her in her sad bereavement. It is proposed to raise funds by subscriptions to present a life-size painting of the late Mr. S. D. Sassoon, to be placed in the company's office premises as a mark of keen appreciation of the very many estimable qualities and virtues of the deceased.

BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Amboo Ramji, a follower of the Ranee Jamnabai, was charged before Mr. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with having in his possession five tolas of opium in contravention of Section 9 of the Act I. of 1878. The accused, in his defence, said that he was an opium-eater, and that he brought that quantity of opium from Baroda for his own use. He came to Bombay from Baroda last week with the Ranee Sahib. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 2.

ALLEGED EXTORTION.—Abdool Gafoor Dinmahomed, a notorious character, was, yesterday, placed before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, on a charge of behaving in a disorderly manner at Kembeker Street. On Monday last, the accused went to one Sambhoo Arjoon, a shop-keeper at Kembeker Street, and demanded money for him, but on his refusing to comply with the demand, the accused abused him and left his shop. He then proceeded further up the street, and on meeting one Ahmed Abdoola, a Mahomedan, tried to extort money from him on a threat of immediate personal injury. Ahmed could not pay the money, and the accused thereupon assaulted him with a stick which he broke. The Magistrate convicted the accused on a charge of disorderly behaviour, and sentenced him to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE U. S. F. PENSION FUND.

The report of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for 1892-93, which has been issued unusually early, is another record of steady progress. Although during the past five years there has been a gradual decrease of subscribers to the Widows' Fund, the resources show no diminution, and for the current year the directors are able to declare that there is a sum amounting to over Rs. 3,31,000 available for distribution for the reduction of subscriptions. A very determined effort was made at the general meeting called to accept the report, to obtain a concession whereby incumbents on the fund, both present and future, should have the option of drawing their pensions in London at the exchange of 1s. 6d., or, in the event of the rupee not rising to 1s. 4d., at a rate of 2d. above the market rate. The case of such incumbents is admittedly extremely hard, but from the point of view of the fund it resolves itself into a question of cost. An estimate framed by the directors, which has been referred to the actuary, makes this quite prohibitive. There is one very important point, however, in connection with this terrible exchange difficulty, which seems to affect every imaginable question, and that is the danger that when unconvenanted officers, whose domiciles are in England, find the value of the pensions of the fund becoming so insignificant in England, they will refrain from joining it as readily as formerly.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN W. B. LEISHMAN, A.M.S., has been granted leave to England for 3 months.

LIEUTENANT A. F. THOMASON, Commissariat Department, has been transferred from Rawalpindi to Jullunder.

NURSING SISTER M. L. HAYES, I. N. S., has been tranferred to Mian Mir, and Nursing Sister B. L. Cann, I. N. S., to Peshawar.

No. 1 and 2 Mountain Batteries Royal Artillery left Umballa for Jutogh on Nonday and Tuesday last, the 19th and 20th instant, respectively, and will arrive at Jutogh on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 27th and 28th March. No. 1 Mountain Battery marched via Kassauli and Sabathu, and No. 2 Battery went by the Kalka and Simla road.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

CLAIM TO A DECEASED WIFE'S ORNAMENTS

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE NANAWATI *vs.* BHIKAIJI, WIDOW.

THE plaintiff prayed that the defendant be order ed to deliver up certain ornaments, clothes, and cash to him, or to pay the value thereof, together with the costs of the suit. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustom and Kolah, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff, at present residing at Hubli, in the Dharwar District, said that he was betrothed to Mithibai, a daughter of the defendant, in May, 1889; and that the marriage was celebrated in December following. Presents of jewellery, gold and silver ornaments, and costly apparel, were made to the plaintiff and his wife on betrothal and marriage, consisting of fifteen ornaments of the value of Rs. 2,670, twenty-six sets of clothes, two costly "sarrees," and other clothes of the value of Rs. 1,384-8, and Rs. 303 in cash. These were all entrusted to the defendant for safe custody shortly before the death of Mithibai, which occurred on 9th October 1892. By the customs and usages of the Parsees, the plaintiff, on the death of his wife, became entitled to the ornaments, clothes, and cash. The defendant was also possessed of ornaments of the plaintiff of the value of Rs. 843, and also of ornaments and silver toys made by the plaintiff for the use of his infant son of the value of Rs. 458 and clothes worth Rs. 108. The plaintiff had demanded the same from the defendant, but she denied possession thereof.

The defendant admitted having in her possession certain wearing apparel and jewellery, the property of the plaintiff and his deceased wife, which she offered, on the 1st July 1893, to the plaintiff, and to pay his taxed cost of this suit up to that date, but the plaintiff had refused to accept the offer. The defendant was still willing to deliver up the property to the plaintiff. She had not now, and never had in her possession, or under her control, any property of the plaintiff presented to his deceased wife, or any of the property specified in the plaint, except that which she admitted to be in her possession. She therefore, submitted, that the plaintiff should be ordered to pay the costs of the suit since the 1st July, 1893.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—By FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fother gill's Madonal. Rs. 8 and Rs. 2-8.—ADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MADAM DUPLEIX AND THE MARQUISE DE FALAISEAU.

AT a recent meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society (Professor O. V. Muller presiding) Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha read a very instructive paper on the above subject. In the course of his remarks he said:—The famous Mme. Dupleix was the daughter of M. Albert, a surgeon of the French Company at Pondicherry, and of Izabel, who belonged to a Portuguese family, named Castro. Of Mme. Dupleix, Colonel Malleson, in his History of the French in India, 1868, p. 93, writes: "In the early part of the year in which he was appointed to Pondicherry, Dupleix had married the widow of one of his councillors, Madame Vincent, a lady who had been born and educated in India, but whose strong yet devoted character and brilliant intellect made her an admirable companion for the far-sighted and deep-scheming politician. Her proficiency in the native languages rendered her aid invaluable to Dupleix in his confidential dealing with native princes. She likewise added to that proficiency a quickness of comprehension and zealous devotion to his interests, such as form, when united, an inestimable endowment." Mme. Dupleix's imperious temper brooked no resistance. Impetuous and vain, ambitious and intolerant, a pietest under the influence of bigots, she exerted her powerful influence over the mind of her husband, himself a man of many contradictions—which could not help being baleful to his interests, as it eventually proved. And yet she had admirers, more or less sincere, to goad her on to her manifest destiny; because arbitrary energy, like excessive zeal, is always superficially attractive, though leaving confusion behind it. Colonel Malleson draws a parallel between Dupleix and the greatest military genius that France can boast of. He writes: There was a marked resemblance in feature and in genius between Napoleon and Dupleix. Each was animated by unbounden ambition; each played for a stake; each displayed, in their final struggles, a power and a vitality, a richness of resource, and a genius such as compelled fear and admiration; both, alas, were finally abandoned by their countrymen. But their names still remain, and will ever remain, to posterity as examples of the enormous value, in a struggle with adversity, of a dominant mind directed by a resolute will." Anent Dupleix's behaviour, when informed that the office of Nawab was about to be declared vacant, he writes: "But the passions of Dupleix were roused. He had been formally nominated Nawab of the Karnatic. His pride could not allow him to renounce so lofty a position in favour of a man who had posed as his rival, Seventy years later the man whom he most resembled in ambition, in genius, in the power of compelling others, came, under similar circumstances, at Dresden in 1813, and at Chatillon in 1814, to a similar resolution." ("Dupleix," pp. 133 and 153.) But a still more striking parallelism, a far closer analogy, seems to have existed between the two widowed ladies, who had the good fortune to re-marry two such historical personages. Mme. Vincent has, indeed, more points of contact with, than shades of difference from, Mme. Beauharnais. Like Jeanne, Josephine was a creole, in the French sense, and was born in the antipodal Indies. Both had great ascendency over their husbands. One ruled supreme in the oriental *entourage* of the Governor of Pondicherry, the other in the little court of Malmaison. The influence of their uncommon attractions was invariably exerted to gratify their husbands' ambition, and their counsels, swayed mainly by the spirit of frivolity and female vanity, were, no doubt, instrumental to some degree in bringing about the reverses that finally overwhelmed them both. They possessed in common two qualities, characteristic of a creole: extravagance in point of money; and in point of faith extreme submission to the priest. The first led them at times to resort to questionable expedient to replenish their often empty coffers, which the second helped to keep in an almost chronic state of emptiness. According to the Hindoo chronicler, the exploration of Mme. Dupleix's purse by the autocrats of the sacristy did not cease until the recall of her husband, but the interval that preceded that disaster proved highly productive, not only in rich gifts, but also in the frequent violation of that sweet and charming virtue—the vow of poverty, nominally professed by the recipients of her bounty. Colonel Malleson, for instance, cites the case of a certain Fr. Lavaur, who "carried off with him 1,250,000 francs besides diamonds and bills of exchange for a large amount. Yet to such an extent did he carry his duplicity, that he pretended poverty and actually petitioned to Government for a small pension for his subsistence." Of course, such cases were rare, but one such example suffices to excuse a laxity of tone. There were charges of intolerance, and fanaticism as well as of covetousness and greed against Mme. Dupleix. On Saturday, 7th September, 1748, the Hindoo chronicler writes: "The Governor and M. Paradis asked the priests of the Mission permission to place guns on the top of the Church. They consented, on condition that the Isparen Pagoda was demolished. The Governor consented to do this. The causes are—1st, that he gives his wife too much influence in the management of affairs; 2nd, he has placed 100 peons at her disposal, who watch the roads and put every one to ransom who goes in or out; 3rd, she has so mismanaged the affairs of the town that it looks like a cucumber market. Inhabitants, heads of villages, cultivators, merchants, all are taken and made to carry earth; 4th, it was her determination to destroy the Isperan Pagoda." These are the views, however, of a Hindoo in the Rangapule memoir. The French translator of this work notes that these complaints and criticisms were baseless as the destruction of the Pagoda was absolutely necessary for the defence of the town. The diary also mentions the Pagoda Vedaburishvara. After the siege was raised, the Hindoos asked the Governor to allow them to rebuild the temple, and did not succeed until that had thus resorted to flattery, which seemed always to have a powerful hypnotic effect on him. This flattery, exalting the French Governor to the condition of a divinity, resulted in the temple being rebuilt. Rangapule then describes a Hindoo marriage, which was honoured with the presence of the Government House party. It consisted of the Governor and Mme. Dupleix; of Mme. d'Espremenil, third daughter of Mme. Dupleix, whose son, borne at Pondicherry in 1746, was the celebrated Deputy to the French Parliament in 1789; Mme Cornet, whose name recalls the murder of Mme. Gustave Cornet by her valet de chamber, Marchandon, at the Rue de Seze in Paris, in April, 1884; and some others. Thus, extortions and malpractices of this kind, kept long secret in the diaries of the native chroniclers, ooze out one day at last. It is to be hoped that such diaries are being written even now. They will in course of time reveal, no doubt, many a shocking misdeed to a more virtuous and scandalized posterity. But before posterity attempts to judge Mme. Dupleix, it is necessary to reflect that to unravel the secrets of the soul is far more difficult than to solve a phisiological problem. There are elements in character for which one is responsible; but there are also certain traits, which are the perpetually varying outcome of the interaction of inherited characteristics, the training, and the environment. A great part of morals and of manners is determinism. Mme. Dupleix was a creature of circumstances, and the plaything of fate. She should be judged not by ideals, which are never attainable in this world, nor by our standards, but by those of her own age and country. One must look at life in different aspects, as human affairs are infinitely complex. The chief factors that moulded her career, besides her sex, were the surroundings, the spirit of the age, and the sombre drama of heredity. Mme. Dupleix, like our progenitress, Eve, and like many others even of the sterner sex, had not probably the moral fibre to resist the temptation, and to escape from the alluring fruit of the traditional pagoda tree of India. But Rangapule tells us, as an extenuating circumstance, that, if she coerced she also parted with the money to the priests, who then monopolized the whole work of salvation, eclipsing God Himself. Now, every man would like to be generous but that he is made despicably mean by necessity. The wife of the Nawab of the Karnatic was generous by instinct, and far above any necessity. The fall of her husband, the man who had been rewarded by his king with the title of Marquis, and had once assumed, as the Nawab of the Karnatic, the style of a sovereign prince, is said to have caused her considerable chagrin and shortened her life. It may be necessary, however, in the way of recapitulation, to observe that Rangapule's analysis of Mme. Dupleix's character has more elements of a special pleading than features characteristic of a dispassionate narrative from contemporary writers. There is more of sarcasm than of candour, more of *diatribe* than of *naivete* in some parts of his diary, which read more like Theophrastus's invective against women or La Bruyere's chapter on *Des Femmes* of his celebrated *Caracteres*. His indictment of Mme. Dupleix for having meddled with, and muddled, everything connected with the Government of French India, is, however, rebutted by others. And the originality of his arguments passes often into paradox. The oligarchical pride she is accused of was evidently an ingredient of her temperament, while the fanaticism, moderated with the spirit of philanthropy, was the product both of the time and of the place, although Rangapule draws no comparison whatever, as Buckle has done, between religion and the configuration of the locality she lived in. She was one of those fortunate persons, who knew from birth more of the feasts than of the fasts of the Church; and she was withal a *brave femme*. One must be tender to her faults and admire her brilliant qualities, which were not a few. It is said that there is a soul of evil in things good, and she had evidently *less defauts de ses qualites*. Professor Huxley has lately told us in his "Evolution and Ethics" that a heavy tax is levied upon success, and that failure is one of the commonest disguises assumed by blessings. But the little I have said on this fascinating subject will, I trust, contribue to reinstate Mme. Dupleix in the front rank of the distinguished women of the last century, for nothing could, indeed, be more congenial to my feelings than her "rehabilitation," notwithstanding Rangapule's strictures, in the history of french India. And is not history, after all, as Dr. Arnold says, "the biography of mankind?" It is in reality a colossal biography, whose great factors are Providence and Free Agency: the latter modified by the combination of the three primordial forces which produce all transformations in society—the race, the medium, and the moment. In Mme. Dupleix's life all these forces were fully exemplified in its cyclical evolution. I pass on now to the Marquise de Falaiseau. The great French Revolution which subjected a whole generation of women to severe trials of courage and endurance sent the Marquise into exile. The cyclic wave of the fortune of the French nobility had indeed begun to ebb back. The tide which was turning had stranded, along with some families of lordly arrogance and feudal egotism, a great many others, whose life was of high thought and noble endeavour, of lofty aspirations and pure devotion. Among the latter was the Marquise de Falaiseau. The Vicomte de Broc says: "Madame de Falaiseau truly belonged to that epoch, when moral strength proved superior to misfortune; she personifies its sentiments and character, and more than one family will find its history in the scattered leaves which I have collected." But Madame de Falaiseau was not a typical Frenchwoman. Her father was M. de Kerjean, nephew of Dupleix, who had followed his uncle to Pondicherry, served with distinction under Bussy, blockaded Fort St. David, and was a French Commissioner at the Sadras Conference in 1754. And her mother was an Indo-Portuguese lady, Carvalho, one of those numerous Portuguese families scattered throughout India, who were drawn by their common faith and the Latin racial affinities to the French, in preference to the other European settlers in the country. M. de Kerjean shared in his uncle's good and bad luck, and after his death returned to India, leaving his family at home, to retrieve his broken fortune. But he died here, leaving his widow and three children, a son and two daughters, in straitened circumstances. The king gave a pension to Madame de Kerjean in acknowledgment of her husband's services, and soon after the family became dispersed. The son was sent to school, the eldest daughter to her grandmother at Brest, and the mother, with Adelaide, the coming Marquise de Falaiseau, lived in a convent in Paris. Adelaide de Kerjean married the Marquis de Falaiseau in 1787. The marriage was happy; two sons, one of whom died in early infancy, and one daughter, were born. The young couple divided their time between the Chateaux belonging to the Marquis, situate in Orleanais, and Paris. In 1790, however, they had to emigrate, and their property was confiscated. Amidst all their privations and discomfort of exile they seem to have enjoyed life. In fact, in the most adverse circumstances there is always a ray of hope, as in the most solemn situations there is an element of comedy, which renders life droll and tolerable. In the midst of the most placid surroundings it is often hard to preserve a grave countenance. The French emigres gave themselves up to happiness while facing the grim realities of exile and persecution.

M. de Falaiseau earned some money while abroad by giving lessons in shorthand, while his wife did the same by colouring plates for *Buffon's Histoire Naturelle*. Her widowed sister, Mme. du Champer, also a very brave and energetic woman, very narrowly escaped the guillotine. She was put into prison and owed her deliverance to a romantic incident. A friend, M. Leger, claimed the release of her as his wife, taking care to let her know that she might safely sign the needful papers, as he would consider them null and void, as far as their mutual relations were concerned. She signed, but when M. Leger wished to return her the important document "her gratitude and her devotion," to use her own words, "prevented her doing so." And the marriage proved happy. Such were these two Franco-Portuguese women of India. Simple faith in God and deep family affections were the basis of their strong and fine characters. "In the midst of privations, poverty, and distress, these women of the French aristocracy remained great ladies in manners, spirit, and heart." Faith and love were their heritage, which never shone brighter than in the course of the sufferings inflicted by exile and by the frantic populace of the time. Madame de Falaiseau's only son, Alexis, injured his knee by a fall. He was taken, after trying various treatments at Hamburg and Aix-la-Chapelle to Paris, where he was attended, in a lonely lodging, by his devoted father. He died, at 13 years of age, in 1801. While in bed he was found to be reading the Imitation of Christ, the intense spirituality of which book is said to have answered the poor boy's aspirations, loosened his hold on earth, and prepared him for death. The severe lessons of adversity had not been in vain, both in his case and in that of many others, whose sufferings had ennobled and refined their character. Although so young he had the innate worth of his race. M. de Falaiseau recovered his rights in 1801, but he was then nearly ruined, and was glad to accept a small post under the new Government. He lived now in France with his wife and the daughter born in exile on the 21st of January, 1794. This daughter was destined to live for eighty-four years. The Marquise de Falaiseau died in 1812, leaving a memory beloved and revered by her descendants; and I cannot do better than conclude this memoir with the words dedicated to her memory, by the Vicomate de Broc:—"A woman of the eighteenth century by virtue of her charm and grace, she had the courage of the generation that bore exile and misery with fortitude and faced the scaffold without flitching. Her strength of mind was the result—not of stoicism, but—of those beliefs which prepare for death and comfort in life."

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY ZOROASTRIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE fifth annual general meeting of the B. B. and C. I. and R. M. Railway Zoroastrian Death Benefit Association was held on Sunday, at the Albless Baug, Mr. Sorabshaw D. Doctor of the Pay Office in the chair. About a hundred members including some from mofussil stations were present. The proceedings were opened by the members reciting a solemn prayer in Zend, especially composed for the occasion by the Zend scholar Erwad Jamaspji Edulji Dadachanji. The chairman in the course of a long speech observed that among the nine deaths which took place during the past year the greater part were young men who had suddenly been snatched away—a most unusual circumstance. The members paid up their calls most ungrudgingly, and thus gave some relief to the families of the deceased. The chairman expressed his regret at the resolution passed last year signifying that three calls should be met from the current income of the Association. This was a hindrance to the accumulation of capital which now stood at only Rs. 25,000. Looking to the fact that the Association was bound to pay a fixed stated sum to the nominees of deceased members, while the accumulations from calls were a shifting item, the reserve capital should reach at least a lakh of rupees. The chairman concluded his review of the work done during the past year by expressing his gratification that Zoroastrians on other railways and from the mofussil had appealed to be admitted as members of their Association, a subject which need the careful consideration of the committee.

Mr. Dinshaw Dossabhoy Joshi, the honorary secretary, then read the report for 1893, which stated that the number of members was 450, showing an increase of 19 over the previous year. The total income, including the calls, amounted to Rs. 9,929, and the expenditure to a meagre sum of Rs. 350. To the nominees of deceased members a total benefit of Rs. 8,500 was awarded. The capital rose from Rs. 21,664 to Rs. 24,492. The secretary then explained the position of the Association by saying that the annual contribution by members was much below the estimated amount, decidedly less than what the insurance companies charged as premiums. A vote of thanks was accorded to the honorary workers, including Mr. Jamshedji Kharshedji Kama, hon. solicitor, and Mr. Dinshaw Joshi. The latter gentleman said the proposer was the life and soul of the Association, as evidenced by the great economy he had effected in its working.

The members then sat down to dinner, when the toast list included the European officers of the railway, the same being enthusiastically received.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 24.

Ryland, Major, Bengal, Comt Transport, on duty, from England.

Burgess, Major, Bo, Mily Acct Dept, from leave, from England.

Stevenson, Major, 19th Bo I, on leave, from Mhow.

MARCH 27.

Jaokson, Lt Ms, A J A Sign, on inspection duty, from Bhuj.

Roseter, Major, Bo, D A A G, for M, from duty, from Karachi.

Runale, Capt Bengal, R A, from Lucknow.

Tallents, Major, Bengal, 2nd Lanc Fusirs, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 24.

May, Surgn Major, Bengal, A M S, on duty, from Calcutta.

Macdonald, Lt Ms, 1st Infy, H C, off leave, from Hingoli.

Macdonald, Capt, B

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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Chicago College of Dental Surgery, Chicago, Ills., U. S. A. November 15th, 1893.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1894.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 27.

THE home and continental markets remained closed yesterday for the Easter holidays; and the only commercial news to hand by wire this morning through Reuter is from New York, where silver was unchanged at 59 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88¼ dollars. The total Cotton in sight at the end of last week was 6,730,000 bales, compared with 6,680,000 bales visible at the close of the previous week. The price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday was unchanged, at 7 9-16 cents per lb; but June Futures were two points higher, at 7·55 cents. The Receipts at the United States Ports since last Thursday had been 24,000 bales; and the total arrivals this season now compare as follows with those in the two preceding years for the same time:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Saturday's and Monday's Receipts ...	24,000	17,000	18,000
Previously ...	5,380,000	4,452,000	6,000,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893	5,404,000	4,467,000	6,418,000

A considerable business has been done in our local Cotton market to-day on spinners' account, and the feeling has been steady at a further advance of Re. 1 per candy, all round. Exporters have only bought 500 Broach, at Rs. 224; and 200 Bhownugger, at Rs. 204; but the purchases by the Mills aggregate 5,400 bales, made up of 3,200 Barsee, at Rs. 192½-6½; 800 Julgaum, at Rs. 167½-70; 700 Ujein, at Rs. 175; 250 each of Khundwa, at Rs. 187; and old Dharwar, at 177½; and 100 each of Mowa, at Rs. 191-2; and new Dharwar, at Rs. 198 per candy.

WHEAT.—There has been no change in the position of this market, the tone of which remains quiet, with business upon a small scale, and prices unaltered.

SEEDS have been steady, with a moderate business doing for shippers' account. The price of *Linseed* has advanced half an anna to-day, say from Rs. 7-3-6 to Rs. 7-5-6 per cwt.; but other quotations are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday, and Monday were as follows:—

Cotton	17,617	bales
Wheat	14,065	cwts.
Linseed	60,301	"
Rapeseed	21,499	"
Gingelly	2,914	"
Poppyseed	875	"
Groundnuts	9,009	"
Castorseed	3,324	"
Rice	16,566	"

FREIGHTS are dull. There is very little demand for space, while tonnage for late March and early April loading is increasing every day, and has become very plentiful

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 1 25-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand Bank remittance, and at 1s. 1 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits, for March-April delivery; Bank Telegraphic, for April transfer at 1s. 1 25-32d. having been availabie; May at 1s. 1½d.; June, at 1s. 1 23-32d.; and July, at 1s. 1 11-16d. The supply of Mercantile Paper is still limited, owing to the home markets being still closed for Easter. Rates both here and at Calcutta seem a little firmer, and the enquiry for Bank Paper is very limited, a little for May having been taken at our above quotation and for August, at 1s. 1 11-16d. the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 25-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 27-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 1 15-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·46¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has remained dull throughout the day at the opening quotation of 103¾ for Fours, for cash, and the settlement at the end of the month, the closing price having been the same, in both positions. 100¼ has been the price of 3½ per Cents.

SHARES.—There has been some movement to-day, generally in sellers' favour, in Cotton Mill and Press Scrip, and we note an advance in the former, of Rs. 10 in Sholapore; of Rs. 5 each in Jamshed Manockji Petit, and Oriental; and of Rs. 2½ in Mazagon; and a decline of Rs. 10 each in Hyderabad, and Sun; and in Press Shares an advance of Rs. 15 in Harvey and Sabapathy; of Rs. 10 in Albert of Kurrachee; and of Rs. 2½ each in Bombay Cotton, Mercantile, and New Indian; and a decline of Rs. 5 each in Broach City, and Volkarts at our revised quotations. Bombay Flour Mill shares have further advanced Rs. 20 per share; Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5 higher.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lalpoora, 2140 tons, Captain J Stone, cleared yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE s s Gladestry, 1521 tons, Captain F Tevewright, cleared yesterday for Moulmein in ballast.

THE Barque Golden Fleece, 493 tons, Captain N Way, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo.

THE Brig Amizade, 107 tons, Captain Nacoda, cleared yesterday for Inhambani and Delagoabay with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE s s Leven 1,507 tons, Captain A Stelis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa. (5th March), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs J Mackintosh and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 598 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (24th March), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lord Collin Campbell, Khan Bahadur Ruttonjee Bezonjee, Mr F N Giles, Mr Basil Seton, Mr Dungerfield, Lt E M Jackson, Mrs Stewart, 3 children, Mrs Daloobhai Ebrahim.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	Leven (s)	Stelis	Genoa, March 5.
	Kola (s)	Russell	Karachi, March 24.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Raisley (s)	Campbell	Dunkirk.
	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi.
	Middlesex (sp)	Clark	Rangoon.
	H. M. S. Serapis	Forsyth	Portsmouth.

The following vessels obtained their fport-clearances yesterday:—
Barque Golden Fleece, Way, for Mauritius.
Brig Amizade, Nacoda, for Delagoabay, &c.

The steamer Nizam entered for loading yesterday for Coast ports and Calcutta.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals. Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Departures. Date.	To
March.					
2	Elphinstone H M	Mitchell	Sea		
3	Pigeon H M's	Cartwright	Berbera		
8	Sutlej	Worcester	Bombay	19	Bombay
9	S Berkhud	Gibb	Hodeida	12	Hodeida
	C Chew	Webb	Jeddah	17	Singapore
12	Dragoman	Godwin	Cardiff	18	Bombay
	Ardjoeno	Clercq	Rotterdam	12	Batavia
	Oceana	Stewart	London		Bombay
	Dilwara	Mann	Calcutta	13	London
	Singapore	Canapa	Genoa	12	Bombay
	Australien	Didier	Marseilles	13	Sydney
	Norwood	Work	Rangoon		Port Said F O
	Kirby	Brown	Rangoon		Port Said F O
13	Himalaya H M's Troop Ship	Chichester	China		Portsmouth
	Picton	Finney	Rangoon		Port Said F O
	Venezia	Gheraldo	Mussowa	14	Mussowa
	Imperator	Bochtinger	Trieste	13	Bombay
	Meyun	Answorth	Perim	15	Somali coast
	Castle Eden	Shadwick	Zanzibar	14	Jeddah
14	D Balduino	Cruciani	Bombay		Genoa
	S Dominco	Deschamps	Liverpool		Manilla
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	16	Sz. viaHodida
	Tanjore	Garrett	Bombay	14	Jeddah
	Sindh	Bevilaquar	Zanzibar		Marseilles
	Manora	Henderson	London	15	Calcutta
15	Yarra	Manbeatge	Marseilles		China
	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast	17	Somali coast
	Singapore	Canapa	Pat back		
	Westmeath	Stonehouse	Glasgow	15	Bombay
	Castor	Mersa	Trieste		Calcutta
	Carthage	Gotthorne	Bombay		London
16	Zaga-Zig	Osman Ommer	Jeddah	19	RedSea Ports
	Lanark	Cross	Bombay	16	Havre
	Canning R I M	Holland	Bombay		
	Orient	Valentin	Batoum	16	Manilla
	Scotia	Cato	London	17	Singapore
17	Hurworth	Pearson	Bassein		Port Said F O
	Terra	Lilleniejold	Rangoon		Port Said F O
18	Saida (Austr Corvette)	Sakas	Colombo		
	Mikado	Pickering	Bombay	19	Hull

Aden 18th March, 1894.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

GILCHRIST—March 23, at Sidmouth, E. Devon Emily Mary, the dearly-beloved wife of William G. Gilchrist, M. I. C. E., P. W. D. (By telegram.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURLTON—March 22, at Elk Hill Lodge, Ootacamund, the wife of C H B Burlton, Executive Engineer, P W D, of a son.
ROBERTSON—March 21, the wife of J A R Robertson, Dowlutpore Concern, of a son.
SMITH—March 23, at Madras, the wife of J G Smith, Esq. Barrister, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

PHILPOT—March 14, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, of heart disease, John Thomas Philpot, formerly of Singapore.
RICE—March 18, at Palcour Station, E I R, on her way to Calcutta, Mabel Valentine, the beloved eldest child of William Royan and Cecile Valentine vice, of Noorpore, Jungypore, aged 2 years, 4 months and 8 days.
RICH—March 18, at Hazaribagh, Gefruth, the beloved wife of A F Rich, of Fuskusi Tea Estate.
RYMER—March 22, at 8, Royd-street, Calcutta, Frederick Christian Rymer.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1894

IN unveiling the bust of Sir George Birdwood, erected by public subscription in the University Hall, Lord Harris paid fitting tribute to one who worked zealously for India, the land of his birth, for many years, and who, although he has left these shores for something like a quarter-of-a-century, still remains in the truest sense of the word, "the friend of India." So numerous are the changes constantly taking place in the European society of Bombay, that, comparatively speaking, few Europeans are still resident here who remember Sir George Birdwood's many-sided activities, while amongst the leaders of Native society a new generation that knew him not has arisen. The present opportunity is, therefore, one which may well be taken to supplement the facts mentioned last evening by Lord Harris concerning the active career in India, which Dr. Birdwood was forced by ill-health to relinquish in 1869. The eldest son of the late General Birdwood, Commissary-General of Bombay, George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood was born at Belgaum in December 1832. Both his grandfather and his great grandfather had served with distinction under the East India Company. It is therefore no matter for surprise that, brought up amid the traditions and mementoes collected by a family so long associated with the East, the lad's imaginative and enthusiastic temperament was early stimulated by the records and arts of the ancient civilization of India. General Birdwood fully appreciated the value of Western education, and sent his eldest son to Plymouth New Grammar School. From thence George Birdwood went to Edinburgh University, where he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and passed the usual examination of the College of Surgeons at the age of twenty-two. The attainment of his degree was in due course followed by his appointment to the Medical Staff of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment. The first charge of the young Officer was that of the Southern Mahratta Horse at Kalludghee, in 1855. He was shortly afterwards transferred to the 1st battery of the second Brigade of Artillery at Sholapore, where he was successively in charge of the 8th Madras Cavalry, the 3rd Bombay Native Infantry—in which his father had served—and of the civil station.

In 1856 the young doctor was sent to the Persian Gulf in medical charge of the Company's steam-ship, Ajdaha, and on his return was appointed acting Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Grant Medical College, and from that date to his leaving India continued to be connected with the College almost without interruption in the chairs, successively of Anatomy and Physiology, and Botany and Materia Medica. In the same year Dr. Birdwood was appointed Curator of the Government Central Museum, which was then located in the King's Barracks, near the Town Hall. The Central Museum did not at all come up to his ideas of what such an institution should be. He, therefore, projected the scheme for the establishment of the Victoria and Albert Museum and for the creation of the Victoria Gardens as a school of botany. The Museum while it is in advance of the old Central Museum, is still far from reflecting with anything like justice the archæological and material resources of Western India, but the partial failure of the scheme cannot be attributed to lack of interest on Dr. Birdwood's part. It was mainly due to the lack of the pecuniary support for which the promoter of the scheme fondly hoped. Dr. Birdwood was a frequent contributor to the local papers; he also edited the *Bombay Saturday Journal*, and thus laid the foundations for his subsequent brilliant career in the world of letters. His next appointment was that of Registrar of the University, and his labours in this capacity were such as to fully justify Lord Harris in giving special prominence to them in his graceful speech last night. The Doctor's marvellous capacity for work was still unexhausted, and he became honorary secretary to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society—into which he put new life and vigour—and with the assistance of the late eminent Hindu physician Dr. Bhau Dajee, organised the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India. His numerous services were recognised by his nomination as Sheriff of Bombay in 1864. Three years later he was sent, at the desire of the Bombay merchants, as special Commissioner for India to the Paris Exhibition of 1867. He returned to Bombay in due course, but—to the regret of all sections of the public—his subsequent residence here was of brief duration. In 1868 he was forced to leave India through broken health. Happily, Dr. Birdwood's work for India did not cease when he left her shores. In the more bracing climate of home he renewed his strength, and he has since his return to England mainly devoted himself to the organisation of the India Museum, and the history and description of Indians arts, of which he published an admirable handbook some years ago. When the Queen was proclaimed Empress of India seventeen years ago Dr. Birdwood was appointed to the Companionship of the Star of India; and the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him a few years later. In 1887 the Cambridge University gave him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and he was decorated with the Insignia of the Knight Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire. His official connection with India did not close when he returned to England. He has for fifteen years been Special Assistant in the Revenue Statistics and Commerce Department of the India Office. He was a Royal Commissioner and Member of the Finance Committee of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886, and Chairman of the Committee of the British Indian section of the Paris Exhibition in 1889. The remarkable success of the latter exhibition was chiefly due to Sir George's genius for organization and relentless energy.

It is, however, as a man of rare literary gifts that Sir George Birdwood is best known outside of Western India. In writing lovingly and of deep knowledge on a variety of Oriental, scientific, and artistic subjects, he has shown himself to be possessed of the rare faculty of popularising the most erudite subjects by investing them with a certain charm of style. The interest in Oriental lore he early acquired has never, under the heaviest pressure of the most prosaic work, deserted him, and to this day he is most happy when tracing the influence of Indian art in the ornamentation of a Greek capital or an Italian peasant's wedding veil, or in showing how large a share of the greatness of the nations of the West is due to their command of the trade routes to the East. He delights to point out how Solomon built Tadmor in the wilderness to secure the benefits of the overland transit; how the Pharoahs attempted to cut the canal which has immortalised M. de Lesseps; how the wealth and the strength of the Phœnicians, who have left a memorial of their Indian connection in the still existing name of a street in the Cornish town of Bodmin, was due to their success as carriers between East and West; and the surpemacy of the Dutch was owing to their possession of the Cape of Good Hope. This intense appreciation of the benefits of Eastern connection and the possession of Eastern trade can be traced throughout Sir George's literary work; and not the least service that he has done to India has been to create a taste and market for her productions, while he has helped to foster at home an active interest in her well-being, and to emphasise the importance of the Indian Empire, to every British trade and every British workman. His reputation in Bombay, stands on a still broader basis than his erudition, or his professional skill, or his literary labours, or even than his manifold public duties while resident here. His claim to the gratitude and affection of the Western Presidency largely rests upon his influence with the Indian peoples and the uses to which he put it. As Lord Harris said last night the influence Sir George obtained over the Natives of this country was never utilised for aught but good. His sympathy with them was of the warmest kind; he mixed freely with their leaders and learned men, and readily obtained their co-operation for objects of benefit to the community. By pen and deed the man whom the leading residents of Bombay delighted to honour yesterday has succeeded in teaching the subjects of the Queen-Empress, East and West, to understand each other and to realise the enormous benefits to both which flow from their connection.

THE Government of his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has issued the following order, dated 15th March:—"The Kanarese newspaper, published in the City of Mysore, under the name of 'Desabhimani' having in its issue of the 24th February, 1894, published an article in the shape of 'a Dialogue between the Editor and a Gentleman' containing matter which is disrespectful to the Sovereign, seditious, and otherwise objectionable, and the said newspaper having on this and other occasions shown itself to be a source of bad education to the people, his Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to direct that the above-named newspaper be punished by the suspension of its publication for a period of one year from this date, The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore is directed to carry out the above punishment in due course." If all vernacular newspapers which have shown themselves to be "a source of bad education for the people" were suspended for a year there would be a great silence throughout the land! The Government of Mysore which has shown a liberal and enlightened spirit worthy of all commendation in taking into council representatives of all classes of the Maharaja's subjects cannot be suspected of any desire to interfere with the legitimate freedom of the press in dealing thus summarily with the "Desabhimani." The dialogue between the "Editor and Gentleman" was only one of a series of outrageous articles which had appeared in that paper, characterised not only by seditious attacks upon the Government, but by obscenities of the grossest kind directed against those who have profited by the facilities for female education under the enlightened Government of his Highness. The British Government itself is by inuendo represented as lying in wait to seize the country and to remove the Mahrajah, an absurd and preposterous allegation. We have seen translations of the articles which have appeared, and we can only say that the language of several of them could not bear reproduction and could not with propriety be set forth even in abstract in an order of Government—a fact which doubtless accounts for the vagueness of the wording of the order directing the suspension of the scurrillous print. The general scope of the articles can be only briefly indicated. In the dialogue the editor declares that the people hesitate to revolt only out of pity for the Maharajah, and because the British Government is watching for an opportunity to make an end to the State. The second article is devoted to the scandalous vilification of the Swamy who is his Highness' private chaplain or religious instructor. It is regarded by Hindus as a great sin that the wife of a Swamy in his pre-ascetic days, having been renounced with all the rest of the world on his entering the religious life, should live in the same village where her former husband lives. The writer falsely asserts that the former wife of the Maharaja's Guru has come to reside in the street in Mysore in which that Swamy resides. The third article tells the Kanarese people that educated women reap no good fruit, and have lost the faculty of distinguishing between right and wrong—a thesis which the scoundrel chooses as a means of discrediting the educational tendencies of the Maharajah's Government. The removal of a small excrescence in the shape of a porch outside the outer wall of a temple, which inconvenienced the traffic in a narrow street was made an excuse for grossly offensive denunciations of the Maharajah, who was threatened with the wrath of the Almighty, the loss of his kingdom, and the extinction of his family as a destroyer of temples: "our ears are deafened by Krishna's devotees' curses for the immediate levelling to the ground of the house of him who advised the breaking of this temple." It would seem to most people that the seditions sheet which devoted itself to the publication of such pernicious stuff has been let off very easily with simple suspension for a year. In many European countries the editor responsible for seditious libels of that kind would consider himself lucky if he escaped with two years' imprisonment.

M. DE BLOWITZ, the famous Paris correspondent of the *Times*, published some weeks since a communication from a personage who had formerly occupied a distinguished position in the diplomatic world, to the effect that he had been made aware of a desire in Russia—and he implied in Germany also—to find some means of terminating the rivalry in military preparations which is ruining the finances of Europe. The statement made a considerable impression in political circles at the time, attention being directed to it by the almost simultaneous declaration of Mr. Gladstone—in answer to a question put to him in the House of Commons—which spoke of such a solution as in the highest degree desirable. The then Prime Minister stated that in an earlier period when the growth of international armaments had not reached its present development, Lord Clarendon then Foreign Minister sounded certain of the Powers as to the possibility of arriving at an understanding which would admit of a diminution of the burdens that were already becoming very onerous. Unfortunately the measure of success attained was on that occasion not such as to justify a renewal of such proposals, as matters stand at present. A guarded intimation of a desire to welcome and to further any movement in the direction of disarmament, was noted, and may conceivably have contributed to a re-consideration of the question by the different Powers more immediately concerned. We are now informed that there are indications, which satisfy the King of Denmark, amongst others that Austria, Russia, Germany, and Italy are favourable to a policy of retrenchment in military expenditure. It is added that there is reason to believe that France—which at the present moment is face to face with an immense deficit—would not object to common action for a reduction of armaments. It has been suggested that the reduction might be practically effected by an agreement amongst the military Powers to reduce the term of service with the colors from three years to one—a measure, which, it is believed, would effect an economy of nearly two-thirds in the Military Budget of each Power. One-year soldiers would not be as thoroughly drilled and disciplined as those who under the existing system pass three years, with the colors; but as all the European armies would be in the same case there would be the same equality of force as at present. It is also pointed out that Germany has already seen her way to reducing the three-years' term of training to two years, and the economy thus realised enables a larger number of men to be put through the ranks than was possible under the three-years' system. It is believed that the training will be practically as effective as that which required the men to spend three years in the ranks. However this may be, the finances of the Great Powers are indubitably giving way under the enormous burdens entailed by the present system. The Powers are one after the other beginning to realise that peace armed to the teeth is as burdensome as war and is in fact war, without its pride, pomp, and circumstance.

THE s.s. Shannon, with the outward English mails of the 16th instant, left Aden, at 4 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay, at 8 a.m. on Sunday next.

THERE was a large and representative assembly in the University Library last evening on the occasion of the unveiling by Lord Harris of the bust of Sir George Birdwood, designed and executed by Mr. Alfred Gilbert, R. A. Sir Dinshaw Petit, on behalf of the subscribers to the Memorial Fund, requ

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MEETINGS OF THE EMPERORS.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

The Emperor of Austria will pay a visit on Wednesday next to the Emperor William, who is staying at Abbazia.

It is persistently reported that there will be a meeting between the Czar and the Emperor William in the autumn.

PEACEFUL INTENTIONS: WHISPERINGS OF DISARMAMENT.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent quotes statements from various sources including private remarks made by the King of Denmark, showing that Austria, Russia, Germany, and Italy are favorable to a policy of retrenchment in Military expenditure, and believes that France would not object to common action for the same purpose.

INDIAN FINANCE: APPEAL TO THE PATRIOTISM OF MANCHESTER.

The *Times* publishes an article on Indian finance, which strongly appeals to Manchester men themselves not to inflict a wrong on India and injure our national reputation for fair dealing among the Indian races.

DEATH OF COMMANDER LOVETT CAMERON.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

Commander Lovett Cameron, the famous African explorer, has been thrown from his horse while out hunting and killed.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

Cloister has been scratched for the Grand National Steeplechase owing to sickness.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Shannon, with the outward English mails of the 16th instant, left here for Bombay, at 4 a. m., to-day.

The s.s. Japan, extra, left here at noon to-day and may be expected to arrive at Bombay at 4 p. m. on Monday next.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S INSPECTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 27.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, who arrived at Allahabad this morning, will inspect the garrison and the volunteers to-morrow morning.

THE CHIN-MANIPUR BOUNDARY.

Mr. Carey, Political Officer, Chin Hills, has arrived at Tiddim on the conclusion of his work on the Chin-Manipur Boundary.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF ASSAM.

Mr. C. J. Lyall, Home Secretary, will act as Chief Commissioner of Assam, when Mr. Ward proceeds on leave. H. E. the Viceroy has not so far nominated anyone for the officiating vacancy in the Home Department.

BURMA NEWS.

Mr. Fryer, Chief Commissioner, Burma, left Rangoon on Monday for Tavoy and Mergui, returning in about a fortnight. On Mr. Mackenzie's return to Burma at the beginning of May, Mr. Fryer will revert to the Punjab, but his future there has not yet been decided.

A small expedition, which was about to start for the Tlangtlang country, to enforce an annual fine of fifty guns inflicted until they deliver up Lalwe, the leader in the attack on Lieutenant Mocatta's party in 1891, has been rendered unnecessary as the Tlangtlangs have come in to Falam with the guns and a promise to surrender Lalwe.

Mr. G. Carter, Deputy Commissioner of Toungoo, who has recently been away in the country lying between Toungoo and Karenni, is now in Rangoon writing his report.

The expedition which was under the command of Lieutenant M. Kindersley was very successful. Fines were levied and feuds settled without any fighting.

MORNING STAR AT ALLAHABAD.

Morning star, the Yankee boy, who is touring round the world at the expense of everybody but himself with the ultimate intention of chronicling his adventures in book-form, has arrived at Allahabad.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday afternoon.

The Anchor Line steamer Arabia, outward bound, left Suez for Bombay, on the 26th instant.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, with the English Mails of the 16th inst., left Aden at 4 a.m. yesterday and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Sunday next. She brings the following passengers :—

From London:—Mr. E Gray, Col. A. G. Hammond Col. and Mrs. F. G. Maltby, child, and two infants, Lieut.-Col. W. E. Johnson, Mrs. and Miss Johnson, Miss Oliver, Mrs. Reid, Mr. Binge, Mr. Desmond Little, Mrs Fay, Miss Frances Hammond, Mr. Federick Dawson, Mrs. Harold, Misses Harold, (two), Mrs. Ryland and child, Mrs. and Miss Moon.

From Brindisi:—Mrs. Bisset and child, Mr. E. Yeo, Lieut. E. St. A. Wake, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Townley, Mr. P. H. Bliss, Mr. S. H. Bradford, Rev. J. Brookes, Rev. V. W. Kinsman, Mr. G. Nicoll, Mr. W. McIntosh, Mr. C.A. Croft, Lieut. J.A. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. F Walter,

For Madras:—Mr. G. Thummler, Mr. G. Chambers.

For Kurrachee (via Bombay):—Mrs. Coxhead, Major and Mrs. W. Lambert.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.

Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bushire.

Mails for Madagascar and Reunion close at Zanzibar at noon on Friday, the 30th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 27th March, 1894.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	...	...	...
Teheran	27	1	29 p.m.	...	22
Suez	27	2	50 p.m.	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 27th March, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	51	...	2
,, Kurrachee	2	9	...	1
,, Madras	2	5	...	1

THE TERMLESS ANTIQUITY, HISTORICAL CONTINUITY, AND INTEGRAL IDENTITY OF THE ORIENTAL MANUFACTURE OF SUMPTUARY CARPETS,

BY

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD,

M. D., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., LL.D.

[PART V.]

TAPESTRIES, &c. THE BIBLE AND LITERATURE OF THE GREEKS.

It would be impossible to quote, within the space at my disposal, all the literary allusions and references of the ancients to tapestries, and under this head I must confine myself to a summary review of the more remarkable passages relating to these fabrics to be found in the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin writers.

Beginning with the Bible, we find in the Pentateuch, the twenty-sixth to twenty-eighth, thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth, and thirty-eighth to fortieth chapters of the Book of Exodus devoted to a minute, working specification of the ritualistic furniture of the Tabernacle or Tent of Javeh, and of the vestments of the ministering Cohen and Levites. In Chapter XXVI, verse 1, we are told that the ten lateral certains of the tabernacle were "of fine twined linen, and blue, and purple, and scarlet, with cherubims of cunning work"; in verse 31, that the veil of the Holy of Holies was "of blue and purple, and scarlet, and fine twined linen of cunning work, with cherubims embroided thereon"; in verse 36 that the outer veil, or hanging at the entrance into the Tent, was "of blue, and purple, and scarlet, and fine twined linen, wrought with needlework"; and in Chapter XXVII., verse 16, that the hanging "of the gate of the court" of the sacred Tent was coloured in the same manner, and similarly "wrought with needlework." In II. Kings, XXIII., 7, Josiah is recorded to have destroyed the houses that were by the house "(the Temple of Solomon)" of the Lord, where the women wove hangings for the Groveasherah, "*i.e.*, the Tree of Life" symbol worshipped by those mentioned in verse 5, "that burned incense unto Baal, to the sun, and to the moon, and to all the host of heaven." In the Book of Esther (circa B. C. 459), Chapter I., verse 6 we read, according to the authorised English version, of "the white, green, and blue hangings" of the King's palace at Shushan (Susa, now Shuster). But the Hebrew word (karpas), here translated "green," is the Sanskrit word for cotton (karpasa, carbasus); and the passage really refers to the well-known blue-striped cotton carpets of India, called daris (literally twills, *i.e.*, dimities). In Psalm CIV., 1, 2, the prophet Ezra, or Nehemiah, apostrophises the Creator in the sublime words:—"Who coverest Thyself with light as with a garment: Who stretchest out the heavens like a curtain." In the Proverbs VII., 16, King Solomon, in his graphic apologue of the cunning woman and the desperately simple young man of the period, describes the former as saying:—"I have decked my bed with coverings of tapestry, with carved works, with fine linen of Egypt": or, as the Revised English Version has it: "I have spread my couch with carpets of tapestry, with striped cloths of the yarn of Egypt." And again in Chapter XXXI., verses 22 and 24, in his antithetical picture of the points and properties of a good wife, he says among other things in her praise:—"She maketh for herself coverings (R. V. carpets) of tapestry; her clothing is silk (R.V. fine linen) and purple. She maketh fine linen (the R.V. adds—garments) and selleth them, and delivereth girdles unto the merchant (literally to the Canaanite, *i.e.*, the Phœnician"). In this passage the Hebrew word rendered fine linen is sadin, which is the Greek, that is "Indian"—muslin. In the Song of Solomon, the bride, in Chapter I., verse 5, speaks of herself:—"I am black, but comely, O ye daughters of Jerusalem, as the tents of Kedar, as the curtains of Solomon;" while in Chapter III., verse 10, the chariot of Solomon is described as covered with purple; like the "serica carpenta"). (Propertius IV., VIII, 23) of the Romans, and the silver gilt, and silk canopied and curtained, gay ekka of the Hindus. Finally in the Book of the Prophet Ezekiel (circa B.C. 596—74) in Chapter XXVII., verse 20, it is said of the rich and universal trade of Tyre:—"Dedan was thy merchant in precious clothes (cloths) for chariots." Some have translated this as "magnificent carpets for chariots." It is indifferent which translation is the closer to the original Hebrew, for either equally indicates the sumptuary tapestries for which India, and Irak Arabi, have ever been renowned. In verses 23 and 24, of the same chapter, Haran, and Canneh, and Elen, and Sheba, Asshur, and Chilmad, are enumerated as trading with Tyre "in all sorts of (excellent) things; in blue clothes, and broidered work, and in chests of rich apparel, bound with cords, and made of cedar." All the commentators are agreed that the cotton, wollen, and silken stuffs of ancient India, in which the Arabians traded with the West by way of the Persian Gulf, and Aden and the Red Sea, are here meant: and the "cedar boxes" were probably deodar cases, containing woollen stuffs, similar to the present Cashmere shawls, and the blue clothes, or "blue foldings" as the marginal version has it, were possibly the indigo dyed vestures, still made upon the loom, without seam, and woven in one piece, all over India.

There is no stronger proof of the personality of Homer, and, I would add, of a Semitic strain in his Mœonian blood, than his excentional, and among Hellenic writers, quite extraordinary feeling for the beauty of sumptuary objects of every sort, and particularly textile fabrics; which he was the first, by the force of his sympathetic genius, to invest, and for all time, with the spiritual fascination of the highest poetry. He sings their praises in almost every book of the Iliad and Odyssey; and all I can do here is to indicate the passages in which he specifically refers to tapestries, and then to quote some of his descriptions of the manner in which textile fabrics generally were ornamented in his time. The textile denomination a "(rug)," "(carpet)," or "(coverings)," frequently occurs in the Iliad and Odyssey, and generally with the qualification "(beautiful)"; but it cannot be identified with any true variety of sumptuary tapestry, and was probably a fabric of loosely woven, or possibly, felted, wool, owing all its beauty to it softness, and the bright colour in which it was often dyed.

In the Iliad, IX, 200, the heralds of Agamemnon sit "upon couches and purple coverlets" in X., 156 Diomed sleeps outside his tent, "but under his head a splendid tapestry was spread"; in XVI., 224, among the contents of the chest presented to Achilles by Thetis, are expressly mentioned, "piled carpets" and in XXIV., 230, among the presents taken by Priam to Achilles, for the ransom of the body of Hector, were "twelve carpets."

In the Odyssey, IV., 124, Alcippe brings Helen "tapestry of soft wool" while, in line 298 of the same book, Helen spreads on the couches, on which Nestor and Telemachus are to sleep, "beautiful (purple) blankets" with tapestry on the top of them, as a counterpane; in VII., 337, Arte directs the bed of Ulysses to be made up in the same way, and in the very words used in Book IV., 298; and in X., 12, the sons of Aeolus are described as sleeping "with their chaste wives, on tapestry" as the humbler classes of the natives of India still sleep on carpets unrolled for the purpose every night, and rolled up again every morning, and laid aside during the day.

As to the textile designs of the Homeric period, in the Iliad III., 125-27, Helen is found by Isis "weaving a great web of twilled purple, wrought with the many woes of both the horse-taming Trojans, and the bronze-armoured Greeks, which on her account they had suffered at the hands of Ares"; in VI., 289-94, Hecuba descending to her fragrant chamber where "were her variously embroidered robes, the work of Sidonian women," takes one of these which was "the most beautiful for its variegated embroidery and the largest, and which glittered like a star," and hastens with it to the temple of Athene, to place it, as an act of propitiation, on the lap of the blue-eyed goddess; in XIV., 178—85, Here folds around her "an ambrosial robe, wrought by Athene in needle work, with much varied decoration and girding herself" with a zone adorned with a hundred fringes throws over all "a beautiful veil-bright as the sun"; and in XXII., 440—41, Andromache, all unconscious of the death of Hector, is described as weaving a web, of twilled purple, and embroidered with a diaper of flowers. In the Odyssey, XV., 417—18, there is a reference to a Phœnician woman "skillsd in (weaving) resplendent tapstries," or "in resplendent embroideries;" while in Book XIX., lines 225-233, is the description of the cloak of Ulysses:—"The god-like Ulysses had a cloak of twilled purple, with a clasp of gold, double slotted; and it was embroidered on the front, where a dog held down with its fore feet a spotted fawn panting with joy over it; and all wondered to see how, being but wrought in gold thread, the one gloated over its prey, and the other, eager to escape, struggled convulsively with its feet. The beautiful garment fitted to his body like its slender skin to an onion; so soft was it, and shining like the sun; and the women all feasted their eyes upon it."

Aeschylus, B. C. 525-456, in Prometheus vinctus, 24, speaks of "night in spangled robe": in the Persians, 836, of the tattered condition of the "embroidered robes" of Xerxes, in Agamemnon, 909, of strewing the path of the returning hero "with carpets"; 910, of "a purple-strewn path"; 923, of walking on "embroided fineries"; 926, of "carpetings and embroideries"; and again, 957, of "treading on purple"; in the Choephori, 229—30, of the "woven robe" of Orestes, the work of Electra's hand, "the strokes of her batten and the representations of wild beasts"; and 1011, of the blood of Agamemnon staining "the many colours of his embroidered (robe)"; and finally, in the Suppliants, 277—83, he makes Pelagus address the Chorus:—"It is incredible what you relate, O strangers, that you are Argives; you are more like Lybian women, and by no means resemble natives of my country. The Nile might have nourished you, and the Egyptian decoration 'the knop and flower' pattern on your chintzed raiment shews that it was woven by male weavers." Sophocles, B. C. 495—405, in Oedipus Coloneus, 340, seems also to share this belief of the Greeks that the weaving in ancient Egypt was all done by the males, making Oedipus remark of his sons:—"In the nature and breeding of their lives, they are in every thing like to the people of Egypt, for there the males sit in-doors working at the loom, while the women procure the means of support out of doors." Herodotus II., 35, says the same thing, but we now know, from the monuments, that there were female weavers in ancient Egypt as well as male.

Euripides, B.C. 480—406, in Hecuba, 466—74, refers to the representations in embroidery, on the saffron robe, or veil, carried at the Panathenaic festival, of "the steeds harnessed to the car of Pallas, and of the Titans whom Zeus sends to eternal rest with his flaming lightnings"; in Iphigenia in Aulis, 73—4, to Paris, coming from Phrygia to Lacedemon, "in flowery garments, glittering with gold, barbarian fineries"; in Iphigenia in Tauris, 222—24, once more to the robe, or veil, which was the great feature of the annual* Panathenaic festival, "adorned in the sweetly humming loom, with the image of Pallas Athene, and of the Titans"; and 814—16, to a deftly wrought web, representing the Argonautic Expedition, and, another, "the turning away of the sun"; in The Troades, 991—2, to Paris, "radiant in barbarian vesture and gold" in Ion, 506, to "woven pictures" and 1141—65, to the "sacred tapestries" of Delphi, with which Ion covered the banqueting tent pitched by him below the crags of Parnassus. I must give the description Euripides has left of them in full:—"First he (Ion) spreads over the roof a double peplum (robe or veil), the gift of the son of Zeus, which Heracles brought to the God, the spoil of the Amazons. And these woven figures were painted on the texture:—Ouranos collecting the stars in the circle of ether; Helios driving his horses down to the waning light of day, drawing with him the lambent light of Hesperos; and black robed Night driving her two-horsed chariot, the stars following the Goddess; the Pleiades travelling through the mid air; and sword bearing Orion. Above was Arctos turning round the Golden Pole; and the circle of the full Moon darting its rays; and below the Hyades, the sign for sailors, and Eos, chasing away the stars. And upon the walls he placed other weavings of the barbarians, well rowed ships drawn up in array against the Greeks, and savage men, and huntings on horseback, and the chase after stags and fierce lions. And at the entrance into the tent was Cecrops rolling, near by his daughter, in his dragon folds, the gift of some Athenian." And again in the same tragedy of Ion, 1417—25, Euripides refers to a web with a Gorgon in the centre and fringed with serpents, like the ægis (literally "goat" skin) of Pallas Athene; which when shown to Creusa she salutes with the exclamation: "O ancient virgin-labour of my loom"; and in line 1491 describes as "the plying of my shuttle." In Andromache, 148, he refers to Hermione's vesture of "embroided robes" and in Electra 314, and 1000—1001, to "Phrygian spoils" *i.e.*, embroideries, while in lines 454—78, he gives a description of the ornamentation of the shield, helmet, and cuirass of Achilles recalling that given by him of the sacred tapestries of Delphi in Ion.

Aristophanes, circa B. C. 444—380, has numerous references to spinning and weaving, particularly in Lysistrata, and also to the ordinary plain saffron† coloured clothing of the Greek women of of his time, and a few to sumptuary articles of attire, such as the "Cimmerian robe," and the Persica,‡ or Persian slipper; but his only references to tapestries of any kind are in Lysistrata, 933—5, where Myrrhina tells Cineseas he has not a "counterpane," and he, as she runs off for one, mutters:—"The women kill me with bed clothes," and in The Frogs, 542, where Bacchus speaks of a slave lying on Milesian bed clothes.

Theocritus, circa B. C. 323, also, while full of the subject of spinning, has little to say of sumptuary tapestries. In Idyl XV. Gorgo directs the attention of Praxinoe to some charming embroideries, on which the latter exclaims:—"O Athene! what woman could have wrought, and what designer drawn them, so true to nature? How the figures stand, and move about, like living creatures, not woven patterns. And Adonis himself, how beautiful reclining on his silver couch, in the first bloom of manhood, thrice beloved Adonis, Adonis beloved even in death!" And in the immediately following Psalm of Adonis occurs the famous lines:—"O the purple coverlet more soft than sleep! So Miletus will say and the shepherds of Samos."

Polybius, B. C. 204—122, in the account he gives. XXXI., 3, 4, of the great festivities held at Daphne by Antiochus Epiphanes, B. C. 165, states that the "Companion Cavalry", and the Cavalry corps of "the King's Friends," and the "Cavalry of the Guard," and the "Cataphract Cavalry" who took part in the celebration to the number of 4500, all wore "purple overcoats" in many cases embroided "with gold and figures of animals." This statement, it will be seen below, is repeated by Athenæus.

Diodorus Siculus, circa B. C. 90—A. D. 14, is more barren than Herodotus of notices of sumptuary tissues; but his description of the scenes depicted on the glazed tiling of the circular wall of the royal palace at Babylon is worth quoting in this place, as indicating one of the sources in which the scenic tapestries of the East originated:—"On this wall, and on its towers, were represented every kind of living creatures, painted in the most brilliant colours; especially huntings of all sorts of wild beasts, each scene four cubits high and upwards. Among these was one of Semiramis on horseback piercing a panther with an arrow, and close by her husband Ninus attacking a lion with his lance." The historian adds that on the "burnt brick walls" of another palace, "on the other side of the river," there were likewise represented armies drawn up in battle array, and divers huntings, to the great diversion and delight of the beholders.

Josephus, A.D. 37—100, in the Antiquities of the Jews, III., VI., 4, writes:—"This Veil of the Holy of Holies was very ornamental, being embroidered with every sort of flower the earth produces; and there was woven into it every variety of form that might be ornamental excepting the forms of animals": and in the Wars of the Jews, V., V., 4:—"The Veil of the Holy of Holies, was a Babylonian curtain, embroided with blue, and fine linen, and scarlet, and purple, and of a contexture that was truly wonderful. Nor was this mixture of colours without its mystical meaning, but was an image of the universe; for the scarlet enigmatically indicated fire, the flax earth, the blue air, and the purple water; the fire and air having in their colours the suggestion of their significance, but the fine flax and purple having in their orgin, respectively in the earth and the sea the sources of their symbolism. The curtain had also embroided upon it all that was of mystery in the heavens, excepting the representation of the twelve signs (of the Zodiac) by living creatures."

Plutarch, A. D. 50—120 in his Themistocles compares the conversation of a man to "embroidered tapestry which when stretched out shewed its patterns, but when folded up, they are hidden and lost."

Arrian, circa A. D. 90—170, in his Expedition of Alexander, VI., 29, describing the tomb of Cyrus at Pasargadæ, writes:—"In the building was a golden coffin, in which the body of Cyrus had been buried and by the side of the coffin was a couch, the feet of which were of gold wrought with the hammer. A carpet of Babylonian tapestry, with purple rugs were laid upon it, also a Median coat with sleeves, and other tunics of Babylonian manufacture."

Pausanias, A. D. 138—180, in Laconica, XVI., tells us that every year the women wove a garment for the Apollo at Amyclæ, and called the place in which they wove it Chiton; in Eliaca, XI., that the sandals of the Phidian Zeus at Olympia, and the robe of the God, were of gold, and that on the latter various animals, and of flowers, the lily are represented; adding, in Chapter XII., that Antiochus IV., B C 174—64, dedicated a veil, adorned with Assyrian weaving, and Phœnician purple, to the temple of Olympian Zeus. In Chapter XVI. he tells us that every fifth year sixteen women of Elis, wove a veil for the temple of Here there, and held sports in her honour; adding in Posterior Eliaca, XXIV., that in the forum of the city was a building called the "Sixteen Women," where they wove the veil of Here. And in Arcadica, V., he refers to the veil which Laodice, the daughter of Agapenor, sent to Tegea for the temple of Pallas Alea.

Athenæus, circa A. D. 230, is the last of the Greek writers to be here cited, and as he, like the Latin writer Pliny, treats the subjects systematically, and is even more copious on it than Homer, I shall only note those passages in The Deipnosophists, or "Banquets of Learned," in which he either indicates the designs of the sumptuary tapestries of the period, or expressly discriminates them as coverings for the floor, or carpets proper, as we understand the word. In Book V., Chapter 22, he states that the soldiers present at an entertainment given by Antiochus Epiphanes, wore purple cloaks, and many had them "embroidered with gold, or with figures of living animals"; in Chapter 26 that, the king placed under the golden couches used at the feast "carpets of sea purple the same on both sides"; and that on the couches were "embroided rugs" and that "thin Persian rugs" covered all the centre space where the guests walked, having most accurate representations of animals embroided on them; and in Chapter 27 that, the images of Victory borne in the Dionysiac procession at the same celebration were clad in tunics embroided with figures of animals; in Book VI., Chapter 67, that a young Paphian spread his couch with "a Sardian piled carpet"; in Book XI., Chapter 55, he quotes some verses from Hipparchus, in which there is a reference to "a delightfully embroidered Persian carpet having some Persian figures, and preposterous shapes of Persian griffins, and such like beasts worked on it": In Book XII., Chapter 8, he again mentions "Sardian piled carpets;" in Chapter 24 of the same Book he refers to "the flowery robes" of the Iapygians; in 25 to "the embroided tunics" of the Sybarites; in 29 to the Persian stuff called "actæa," all over diapered with "golden millet seed"; in 40 to a Phrygian robe embroidered with flowers; and in Chapter 50 of the same Book he gives his well known description of the Calamys of Demetrius:—"It was of a brilliant tawny colour, with a representation of the heavens woven on it, the stars and the twelve signs of the Zodiac being all wrought in gold." And in 54 states that at the extraordinary connubial entertainment given by Alexander the Great, when he took Darius prisoner, the tents in which it was held were furnished in the most magnificent manner "with sumptuous garments and cloths" for the guests, and were spread with "cloths of purple and scarlet interwoven with gold"; and that the pillars supporting the tents were hung about with "costly curtains embroidered with figures of animals."

(To be Continued.)

* Some say, quadrennial.

† Saffron was the favourite colour of Greeks, purple of the Romans, and red of the Gauls.

‡ Compare persica the Peach, *i.e.*, Persian fruit.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE MISSION TO BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, Mr. S. H. Rowe, one of the Commissioners of the Australian Government, who arrived in Bombay a few days ago, exhibited samples of Victorian products with a view to their introduction into India. These samples were very conveniently and invitingly classed and arranged, so as to facilitate an inspection by tradesmen dealing in different descriptions of goods. On a luncheon table at the east end of the room were spread out samples of tinned meats, butter, cheese, jams, preserved fruits, tomato sauces, concentrated milk, ham, &c., samples of the ham and meats having been prepared for the table. The wines, ales, quinine wines, &c., were arranged on another table at the north end; a table at the southern end displaying samples of a variety of jams, jellies, butter, biscuits, preserved fruits, flour, compressed forages, tallow, seeds, soaps, and preparations of eucalyptus, frankoline, preservitas, &c. The wines comprised claret, hermitage, carbinet, chasselas, sherry, port shiraz wine, etc. The ales consisted of pale bitter ales and lager beer. The preserved meats consisted of beef for ships' rations; sheep's tongues, trotters; fresh, roast, corned, and luncheon beef; chicken; ox cheek and vegetables; mutton, roast and corned; boiled rabbits; hams; mince meat, &c. The concentrated milk was cows' milk reduced to one-fourth its original bulk by condensation without the addition of sugar, which, when distributed, keeps according to the sanitary conditions of the store from one to three weeks, and in some instances, two months exposed to the atmosphere. Hermetically sealed and kept in frozen storage, it should keep sweet and miscible indefinitely. The butter was kept in tins or glass jars. The preserved fruits comprised plums, greengages, golden drops, apricots, peaches, quinces, pineapples, tomatoes, &c. The compressed forages comprised chaff, bran, cornbake; forage for horses, cattle, and sheep, &c. They are said to be highly nutritious, distribute easily, and find their normal bulk in mastication, so that animals cannot bolt their food. They will not spontaneously ignite. The preservitas is a preserver of milk, cream, butter, &c. The exhibition was of special importance to India, for if a reasonably large trade is the outcome of it, direct shipping services between Bombay and Melbourne will follow. A number of European merchants and tradesmen visited the display yesterday afternoon and closely inspected the goods, among others being the Hon. Mr. Macdonell, Messrs. L. R. W. Forrest, and Phillips. The exhibition was open only for a day; and as Mr. Rowe will be leaving for Calcutta in two or three days, any tradesman requiring information should apply to him at the Esplanade Hotel. Mr. J. Kelly, the other Commissioner, has proceeded to Agra to meet the Commissary-General-in-Chief, and to confer with him in reference to the supply of tins and provisions and compressed forage for the Army, and also to discuss the question of the supply of frozen meat for the Army.

His Excellency Lord Harris, accompanied by Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Private Secretary, visited the exhibition at 1 p.m., and inspected the various samples of different descriptions for about a quarter of an hour. On his departure, Mr. Rowe, on behalf of the Victorian Government, thanked his Excellency for the kindly interest he had shown in the success of the mission and for his personal attendance. His Excellency said he was only sorry that he had not been able to do more than what he did, and that it would certainly have given him pleasure to do more if he could. His Excellency expressed himself satisfied with the exhibits, some of which he tasted, and then left the Town Hall.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MUCH speculation and some alarm was caused on Saturday morning in part of the Civil Station of Lahore by the spectacle of ekka and garry loads of armed police as well as bodies of armed police on foot, hurrying from different directions evidently acting upon urgent orders to concentrate somewhere in the direction of the Ferozepore road. It turned out, however, to be only an "alarm" rehearsal, to test the readiness of the police to cope with an emergency.

WE regret to hear that Lieutenant H. Brooke Murray, who was lately transferred from Mian Mir to Upper Burma on Commissariat duty, met with a serious accident recently. His pony shied and went over a khud, with the result to his rider of a dislocated knee, two bones broken and two tendons snapped. He will probably have to proceed home at once to have an operation performed, and will be certainly crippled for some months.

THE Assistant Commissioner, who tried the case of Nawab Ghulam Mahbub Sobhani and his wife, has written a lengthy judgment in which he has criticised the behaviour of certain persons who took an active part in the prosecution, and has pronounced all the witnesses for the prosecution unreliable. The Court room and the compound were crowded with people, who congratulated the Nawab on his and his wife's discharge on all the counts. The Junior Government Advocate has asked for a copy of the judgment, and so has the Nawab.

ENTERPRISING tradesmen in England make free use of the portraits of eminent public men for advertising purposes. In France, however, such a proceeding is contrary to law as an advertiser has just discovered. This advertiser is interested in a new kind of brandy made in Algeria, and he had an enormous number of placards printed, with a portrait of the President of the Republic sitting at a table sipping some of the Algerian spirit and evidently approving of its quality. It might have been open to the designer to say that the portrait was not intended for M. Carnot, although there could be little doubt upon this point, but this contention was not possible, because on the cloth covering the table was the President's coat-of-arms. The advertisements were placarded suddenly in every town of any importance in France. The Minister of the Interior has instituted a prosecution of the offender, and in the meantime he has ordered the President's head on all the placards to be covered over—a task that will give a considerable amount of extra work to the billstickers.

STEPS will soon be taken, says a Paris correspondent, to put down mendicancy in the streets of that city. This evil is now widespread, and has rapidly increased owing to the impunity granted for some winters to beggars to ask for alms. The streets converging round the Opera House nightly swarm with persevering beggars, men, women, and children. The women are not to be put off by a refusal, but dog for long distances the passers-by, from whom they hope to extract sous.

THE latest rival to Messrs. Cook and Gaze is the Rev. Dr. Lunn, who is organising a tour to visit all the sovereigns of Europe and Asia. The party is to consist of a hundred members, including Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Willard. With the object of making their visit more acceptable to the potentates whom they intend to interview these ladies have prepared a polyglot petition on the subject of alcohol, opium, and what they call "legalised vice"—an intoxicant, probably, which is not very generally known. No doubt the Mahdi will be very pleased to hear that their views upon spirituous liquors agree with the mandates of the Prophet, but it is doubtful whether they will have anything new to tell the Emperor of China on the subject of opium. It is stated that they have chartered a first-class steamer, and that they call their trip a crusade and themselves pilgrims. There is no reason why they should not. Mark Twain once made a very similar tour and called it the "New Pilgrim's Progress." If only one of these later humourists will write as amusing a narrative as he did, one would be disposed to forgive the fatuity of their enterprise.

IN the Hungarian Reichstag recently, a motion was proposed asking that the petition to allow the remains of Rakoczy, which are buried in constantinople, to be brought back to Hungary, should be presented without loss of time. Francis Rakoczy, Prince of Transylvania, was the leader of the Hungarians in the wars of independence against Austria of 1703-1708. He fled first to Paris and then to Constantinople, and died in exile in Rodosto, on the Sea of Marmora, in 1735. He was the last of the Rakoczys, who all fought for Hungarian freedom against Austria. The "Rakoczy March," the Hungarian Marseillaise, is called after him. The illness of Louis Kossuth was also referred to in the Reichsrath the other day, and the President was asked to have the petition for his return to Hungary dealt with without loss of time.

DR. OELSCHLAGER, the former tutor of Professor Billroth, states that that gifted man was, as a boy, extremely slow. Even his speech was heavy, almost as if his tongue were too thick to move. The Professor, when a man, explained the seeming contradiction as follows: "When I attended school I could absolutely take no interest in the dead languages. But as soon as I went to the University all was changed. In the natural sciences I found something solid that I could get hold of and understand; and every plant, every animal, gained life and colour for me. My whole nature was transformed as if by magic, and then indeed I began to take an interest in the dead languages, because they became of use to me in my researches."

THE Hungarian Government, a Vienna correspondent says, has given an important order to the national painter, M. Munkaczy, who is at present in Budapest, for a large picture intended for the Magnates' Room in the new Parliament House. The picture is to represent the historical meeting of the Hungarian Magnates at Presburg in 1741, when the young Queen-Empress Maria Theresa held her baby son Joseph in her arms and implored the aid of the Hungarians in the bitter war struggle. The noblemen around drew their swords and, holding them aloft, cried that they would die for their Queen. M. Munkaczy was also instructed to draw the illustrations for a history of Hungary, the publication of which is to mark the thousandth anniversary of the foundation of the Kingdom.

HERR DOWE, the Mannheim tailor whose invention of a bullet proof coat made a great stir some time ago, is said to have now improved his invention in some essential particulars. A Berlin correspondent learns that he has also submitted to the War Office an invention of a new blank cartridge. The cartridges now in use in the German army cost eight pfennige a piece. The Dowe cartridge is only to cost three pfennige. Considering that the German Army needs at manœuvres yearly about 137,000,000 blank cartridges, this would bring about a saving of nearly 7000,000 marks.

The manufacture of ikons, the sacred images so universally venerated by the Orthodox Russians, forms a very considerable household industry in the governments of Vladimir and Kursk, where from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 ikons are yearly produced. These images are painted on lime-tree, alder, and aspen boards, by boys, girls, adults, and old men. Each family of four to five workers produces annually not fewer than 3,000 ikons, the total earnings being from 200 to 240 roubles a year. The ikons is painted by one workman, as in the government of Kursk, or it goes successively to many, as practised in the government of Vladimir. In the latter case, the first workman only lays the ground on the boards; another paints the faces; the third, the hands and drapery; whilst the fourth writes the superscriptions, and so on. Sometimes only the faces and hands are painted, and the remaining part of the image—the dress, crown, etc.—is covered with trimmings of stamped foil (rizy) variously ornamented. The painting of the images is very course, but this fact in no way impedes the spread of this branch of household industry, not only among the peasant population of Russia, but of that of Servia, Bulgaria, and other Slavonic countries.

THE SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD MEMORIAL.

UNVEILING OF THE BUST.

LAST evening his Excellency Lord Harris performed the interesting ceremony of unveiling the bust of Sir George Birdwood, in the hall of the University Library, before a large and influential gathering of European and Native ladies and gentlemen, including many prominent and leading citizens of all castes and religions. Lord and Lady Harris, attended by Captain Poore, A.-D.-C., arrived at half-past five o'clock, and were received by Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart., Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, and Mr. T. J. Bennett, and other members of the committee of the Sir George Birdwood Memorial Fund. Amongst those present in addition to a large number of ladies, were:—Sir Jamshedji Jejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart., the Honourable Mr. Birdwood, the Honourable Mr. Trevor, the Honourable Mr. Justice Jardine, the Honourable Mr. Justice Fulton, Mr. MacLauchlan Slater, Mr. Grattan Geary, Professor Hathornthwaite, the Lord Bishop of Damaun, Dr. Waters, Rev. Father Dreckman, Professor Muller, Mr. Hargraves, Dr. D. Macdonald, Dr. Gerson Da Cunha, Mr. F. W. Stephens, Mr. Percy Benn, Dr. Mackichan, Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Messrs. Muncherji M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., R. D. Setna, K. R. Cama, Framji Dinshaw Petit, F. R. Vicaji, J. J. Guzdar, Tribhowundas Mangaldas Nathubhoy, the Honourable Mr. N. N. Wadia, Mr. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Mr. J. N. Tata, Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, Dastur Dr. Jamaspjee Minocherjee, Shams-ul-Ulma Dastur Peshotun Byramji Sanjana, Messrs. Maneckshaw Dhanjishaw, Hormusji M. Chichgur, Rustomji Nanabhoy Byramji, Bomonji Dinshaw Petit, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Messrs. Vundravandass Purshotumdass, Mr. Premchund Roychund,

preciate Eastern art. And you know how quite recently his researches into the old records of the India Office resulted in the production of "The First Letter Book of the East India Company" to which he wrote a graceful preface. What my predecessor Sir Bartle Frere said of Sir George Birdwood's exertions years ago is as applicable now, though twenty-six years have been added to those Sir Bartle was thinking of. Sir Bartle spoke of his work as laborious exertions, of long continuance, unselfishly and energetically rendered. Ladies and gentlemen, I have left to the last a reference to Sir George's connection with this University as a fitting sequel to what have said in accepting his bust from Sir Dinshaw Petit and the committee. He was twice Registrar and the records of the time bear grateful witness to the excellence of his arrangements for examinations and convocations. He was appointed a Fellow in 1862 and such were his services that the University recorded its obligation to him for the able and effective way in which he had discharged the duties of Registrar and his success in the Senate in maintaining a high standard of examination. I think I have said enough (called almost entirely from the records of the time) to prove to you that Sir George is one whom the citizens of Bombay may well delight to honour—(cheers)—and that this University may with good reason welcome to its hall the likeness of one who has done so much for education—the education of the heart as well as of the mind—in this Presidency, whether working within its confines or for it and India generally at home. It has given me very great pleasure to have had the opportunity of performing this ceremony. I have every reason to be personally grateful to Sir George Birdwood for much good advice that I know of, and have benefited by, and also I suspect for some kindly influences which I cannot so easily point to, but which I think I can trace. I believe Sir George himself would say that I owe him an apology. Four years ago he enjoined me not to mix myself up with the movement then started to procure this bust, and I obliged him. I have not mixed myself up with that part of the proceeding, it was an entirely spontaneous movement, the outcome of gratitude for his kindly sympathy. But I never promised him that when the offer was made the Chancellor of the University would not be in his proper place to accept most gratefully the handsome gift which Sir Dinshaw and his friends asked this University to accept, and which I have the greatest pleasure in doing on its behalf. (Loud cheers.)

His Excellency then unveiled the bust amidst the loud cheers of the assembly by removing the screen. The bust which will be placed in the handsome University Library, side by side with those of Sir Bartle Frere and Dr. Wilson, is a masterpiece of art, and was designed and executed by that eminent sculptor, Mr. Alfred Gilbert, R. A., who was commissioned by Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., to arrange with Sir George Birdwood for sittings for a bust and for his effigy for a medal. The bust is made in bronze. The plaster model of the bust was exhibited in the Royal Academy of 1892, with that of Baron Huddleston. It was then greatly admired by visitors, and favourably reviewed by the critics. The finished work in bronze is of course better still, and was deservedly extolled in press notices. It is a perfect likeness of Sir George Birdwood, and represents him clad in his favourite scull cap and a loose morning gown in the attitude of a lecturer, and he holds in his hands a small bronze figure of Saraswati, the goddess of learning. The pedestal is of a rich delicate green-tinted marble, bearing the following simple inscription on a brass plate :—

Sir George Birdwood,
M. D., LL. D., K. C. I. E., C. S. I., &c.
In commemoration of his eminent services to
The City of Bombay,
and in grateful appreciation of his enlightened
and life-long devotion to the study and exposition
of the Industrial Arts of India.

Beneath the inscription is the Greek word, *Aienaristeuein*. ("Always act up to what you think best.") Mr. Bhownuggree who was entrusted to carry out the arrangements in connection with the bust, deserves the thanks of the subscribers to the memorial for his labours in pushing the work to a successful termination. Mr. Bhownuggree succeeded in obtaining the bust at a cost of 500 guineas. Mr. Gilbert is now engaged in making dies for a medal, which will doubtless be an exquisite work of art. It is intended to present, if possible, each subscriber with a bronze replica of it, as a memento of their esteem for Sir George Birdwood, and, if funds permit, the dies will be eventually handed over to the University for a medal to be awarded annually upon conditions to be hereafter determined.

After his Excellency had resumed his seat,

Mr. T. J. Bennett rose and said that they must not allow the proceedings of that afternoon to come to an end without cordially thanking H. E. the Governor for his kindness in consenting to perform the ceremony which they had just witnessed. Although they had reached a stage in the Bombay official season at which engagements and official duty crowded thickly upon him, his Excellency readily responded to the request of the committee that he should give them that afternoon for the inauguration of that memorial to a public man to whose services they were anxious that the fullest tribute should be paid. (Applause.) They were assembled somewhat late in the Bombay season, and it was almost alarming to think that more than four years had passed since the idea of providing that memorial to their distinguished friend first took shape. But if art was as long as life was fleeting art was also slow, especially when the artist was one whose services were so greatly in request as those of Mr. Gilbert. However, the enterprise had at length been brought to a happy end, and he was sure that it would add to the pleasure with which Sir George Birdwood would hear of that day's proceedings, when he learnt that that beautiful piece of sculpture had been introduced to public view by his Excellency. (Applause.) To those of them who had been associated with the enterprise it was no small satisfaction to have the stamp of approval fixed by the head of the Bombay Government upon a memorial which commemorated the labours of one who had been a distinguished servant of that Government, and who for years past had rendered valuable services in many ways to the people of this land, and they could not thank his Excellency too warmly for the eloquent and appreciative terms in which he had exhibited those features in Sir George Birdwood's life and character which had endeared him to so many people in this land, and they would, he was sure, heartily join in thanking his Excellency for his kindness in coming there, and for the admirable way in which he had presided over the ceremony of that day. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Premchund Roychund said that he had very great pleasure in seconding the motion which had been proposed by Mr. Bennett. The resolution was one which would commend itself to their cordial acceptance without any remarks from him, and he was sure they would carry it with acclamation. They were all very grateful to his Excellency for his kindness in taking the trouble to preside there that day and to perform the function which they had just witnessed. Sir George Birdwood's earnest interest in everything appertaining to the welfare of this country was so well known and so gratefully appreciated, that it might be a matter of surprise to some of them that that recognition of his devotion to India should have come so late, but it was a matter of gratification that they had been at last able, though late, to pay their tribute of respect to the great and good man who was still interesting himself in India, though long separated from them. He was sure they would all hope and pray that he might be long spared to serve the country which he loved so well—(Applause)—and to him personally, who had the kindliest and most grateful recollection of Sir George Birdwood's public services to Bombay, it was a great privilege to have been asked to take part in the evening's proceedings. (Applause.)

The motion was carried by acclamation, and the assembly then dispersed.

The new personal income tax in Italy, somewhat resembling the family tax paid in some Italian municipalities, is calculated upon the basis of each family's house rent. It is to be 1½ per cent. on incomes over 200*l.*, and 1 per cent. on incomes below that amount. A reduction will be made on families of over five members. The rich people in Italy, it is said, are clever at evading the payment of taxation. Some leading lawyers have professional incomes assessed at 10,000 or 12,000 francs, when their incomes are known to be six times as much.

Mr. Gladstone's resignation of the Premiership has (an Odessa correspondent says) given rise to universal comment in the Russian press. The great leader of the British Liberal party has long enjoyed the admiration and sincere respect of enlightened Russians, and the leading and more prominent Russian organs of nearly all shades of opinion are now unanimous in their ungrudging tributes to the marvellous powers of intellect and physique of Mr. Gladstone, whom they regard as the most illustrious of all British statesmen. Lord Rosebery's succession to the Liberal leadership gives general and lively satisfaction to the more political section of the Russian press. One or two of the leading journals express a conviction that the influence of Mr. Gladstone's name will ensure the eventual consummation of those great reforms which he has initiated but not personally achieved.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF AN OPIUM FARMER.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Damji Luckhmichand, manager to Jadowoji Khodidas, the licensed opium farmer for the town and island of Bombay, charged the Rev. H. W. Prautch, Rev. Thomas Hudson, Methodist Missionaries, Mr. Mansukhlal, a former European member of the Salvation Army, and Mr. Alexander Dyer, editor of the *Bombay Guardian*, with defamation, in that they published in the *Bombay Guardian* of the 20th January last, certain "false and malicious" statements with intent to harm the reputation of the complainant. Mr. Anderson, barrister-at law, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, and Cama, appeared for the complainant; and Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, defended the missionaries; while the rest of the accused conducted their defence in person.

Before the case was proceeded with, Mr. Anderson drew the attention of the court to an article published in the last number of the *Bombay Guardian*. It was in connection with the present case, counsel remarked that it was a sort of running commentary on the proceedings of the last hearing. It was improper for anybody to have done so, considering that the case was *sub judice*. It was moreover inaccurate, misleading, and to say the least unfriendly. The commentary was entirely confined to the cross-examination of Mr. Rustom by Mr. Munsukhlal. Counsel requested his Worship to intimate that it was not proper to publish such an article by the accused.

The Magistrate said that he had not read the article, and desired to know if Mr. Brown had.

Mr. Brown said he had not.

Mr. Anderson then called Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir for re-examination, and said he intended to ask him if there was any truth in the suggestions thrown out in the article.

Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir was then re-examined. He said: I was cross-examined as to my means and how I was able to go to England. My father is a well-to-do person. He is a pensioner, and for some time drew a salary of two thousand rupees. I live with my father, and my father assists me. It is not a fact that I am receiving assistance from Government for going home or publishing that book. There is absolutely no truth in the suggestion that Government connives at the keeping of the clubs. If any thing illegal goes on in the clubs, my instructions were to check and suppress it. *Chandul* is more conveniently made out of two tolas of opium than less quantity. There is nothing to prevent a number of persons buying two tolas of opium and make it into *chandul* at one time and divide the proceeds afterwards. They can do what they like with the *chandul* except selling it. As long as they are not detected in selling the *chandul* there is nothing in the law empowering the suppression of these clubs. Another point in which we watch them is that the opium they use is not illicit opium and the quantity does not exceed two tolas a head. In all these points, the strictest supervision possible has been applied to these clubs. It is possible that managers of these clubs may elude the vigilance of the opium department. The Government desire to suppress all illicit sales of opium. There is no truth in the suggestion that complainant takes any part in the illegal sale of *chandul* or *madat*. He has no control over the opium purchased from the sub-licensees' shops. There is nothing illegal in purchasing opium and making *chandal* from the opium, nor is there anything illegal in joining with other persons in making *chandul* at their club. Since the case before Mr. Webb was decided, it would have been useless to prosecute any persons afterwards for what was done in these clubs. Jadowji Khodidas does other business besides that of the opium farm. He has no partner in the opium contract.

The article which Mr. Anderson read to the Court at the commencement was marked for identification, Mr. Brown objecting to its being put in.

Mr. F. P. Horne, manager of the printing department of the *Bombay Guardian* office, was next called and examined by Mr. Anderson. He said that he could not produce the manuscript of the article containing the alleged libel published in the issue of the *Bombay Guardian* on the 20th January, 1894, because it had been destroyed.

The case stands adjourned.

THE PROPOSED PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—I was intensely amused by "B.'s" letter in your to-day's issue. "B" must know that Pasteur Institutes are now-a-days to be found in good many parts of Europe and North and South America. Even the so-called "Sick man of Europe" has one of them at Constantinople. It has been my unfortunate lot to see a good many persons die through various causes, and I may safely say that the most horrible form of death is that from hydrophobia. A Pasteur Institute for India was recommended more than two years ago in some of the Indian papers, and now when the project is going to be realised, "B" comes out from his scientific retirement to tell us that the meeting at the Town Hall is going to be "a hole-and-corner arrangement," and then the gentlemen forming the local committee have joined it in order to find themselves in good company. If "B" has anything worth advancing in this matter, I would strongly advise him to do so in a medical or scientific paper, where only his arguments can be properly weighed. It is no use his shining in the boards of the Town Hall, because nobody can argue out the matter with him there and then. "B's" attitude as regards Pasteur and his brilliant researches reminds one strongly of the proverb, "A cat may look at a king."—I am, &c.,

March 27. L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

THE IMPORT DUTIES.

The subjoined resolution was passed at a meeting of the inhabitants of Broach held in the Leka Ittechhu Sabha Hall, on the 23rd instant, under the presidentship of Rao Saheb Mohunlalbhai Runchoddas :—"That this meeting of the inhabitants of Broach regrets to find that the Indian Government has excluded from import duties such foreign piece-goods and yarns as are not manufactured in India and strongly protests against this exemption. The meeting also recommends that this duty of five per cent. if imposed upon foreign piece-goods and yarns, would in no way injure the manufacturers of England, and which though paid by the people of this country is acceptable to them as the least objectionable way of helping to meet the present financial deficit."

As a result of the enterprise of Messrs. S. J. Tellery and Co. the following, arranged by stations only, have been awarded Tiacker's bronze medals, Chicago Exposition :—Hyderabad State, five; Mysore State, four; Patiala State, one; Jodhpur State, one; Cutch State, one; Messrs. S. J. Tellery and Co., eight. Manufactures in the following stations have received medals for their exhibits through S. J. Tellery and Co. :—Kashmir, seven; Jeypur, three; Poona, three; Benares, two; Delhi, one; Nagina, one; Vizagapatam, two; Surat, four; Tanjore, two; Moradabad, three; Lucknow, two; Bombay, one; Madras, two; Mirzapur, one; Lahore, one; Meerut, one; Furrakabad, one; Fategurh, one; Agra, one; Hushiarpur, one; Calcutta, one; Amritsar, five; and two others. The medals will be distributed most probably in August next.

Already complaints reach us, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, from harassed passengers of the drastic and arbitrary way in which the new Tariff Act is carried out. At Karachi all baggage appears to be ruthlessly opened, cases being forced open, and all the contents dragged out for inspection, tins of tobacco, boxes of chocolate, boots, gloves, sardines, &c., &c., are all taxed, and the officials will not take the passenger's word for the fact that the things are not new. If they look new in the official's opinion the passenger has to pay. This at least was what happened, we are informed, in the case of a camera which belonged to a lady, and had been in her possession for years. The same lady, we are told, was bringing out some pairs of new gloves. These were inspected and the price asked. "Two shillings and nine pence a pair" was the reply. But the official would not have it so. Such gloves, he said, cost at least Rs. 4 in this country, and the lady had to pay accordingly. It appears, however, that cases packed by tradesmen, and accompanied by an invoice are exempted from examination, and on the same principle it ought to be possible to arrange some kind of declaration with penalty attached which passengers could sign, thus escaping the awful nuisance of having all their things turned upside down. As a precaution, of course, a certain percentage of the boxes would have to be opened, and if only one package in ten were thus treated it would act as a sufficient deterrent in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred against smuggling, and would save officials much labour and passengers much annoyance.

WEEKLY REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS.

Madras.—For week ending 17th March.—Rainfall good in Tinnevelly and parts of Madura, fair over the rest of the Southern districts, Nilgris, and Malabar, and light showers in parts of Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. Agricultural operations limited as usual at this time of the year. Standing crops generally good and benefited in places by the rain. Harvest continues with fair to average outturn. Pasture getting scarce in parts, but fodder generally sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Prices practically stationary.

Bombay.—For week ending 21st March.—Slight rain in parts of five districts. Standing crops damaged by blight, rust, or insects in parts of three districts; otherwise good, except cotton in Broach. Reaping of late crops progressing throughout the Presidency, and ploughing and sowing operations continue in four districts. Cotton-picking contidues in seven districts. Agricultural stock good. Scarcity in parts of Baroda :—Numbers on relief works 568, and not 2,093 as given last week. Prices steady, except in two districts.

Bengal.—For week ending 17th March.—There was rain during the week in East Bengal and parts of South West Bengal, and a few showers also fell in Orissa. The general prospects of the standing crops are favourable, except in Noakhali and Chittagong, where some damage was recently caused by heavy rain and hail-storms. The cultivation of lands for the sowing of early rice and jute is in progress. The spring crops are being gathered and a good outturn is expected. The manufacture of sugar is still going on. The collection of opium is being pushed on rapidly, but the outturn will be to some extent reduced owing to the prevalence of blight and west winds. Indigo is doing well. The mahua (Bassia latifolia) crop in Chota Nagpur and the Sonthal Parganas is promising. Cattle are generally reported well, and the supply of fodder and water is sufficient. The price of common rice is generally steady.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—For week ending 21st March.—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of spring crops, collection of opium, and sugarcane sowings in progress. Prospects favourable. Prices generally steady.

Punjab.—For week ending 21st March.—No rain, except in the Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan districts. The extra spring crop is being sown in Dera Ismail Khan. Cotton sowings in progress. Land is being prepared for the autumn crops. Prospects of standing crops good. The spring crops in parts of Lahore have been injured by field rats. Cattle are generally in good condition and fodder is sufficient throughout the province. The poppy crop is in good condition. Prices falling in two districts; rising in two others; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—For week ending 21st March.—Cloudy weather has again set in, giving showers in places. The wheat crop of Damoh is reported to have been destroyed by rust, and it is feared that the outlook there is as serious as in the adjacent district of Saugor. The pulse crop is fair in both districts. The wheat outturn is poor in Hoshangabad as well as in the Upper Nerbada Valley districts. In the Nagpur country the yield is better, and in Chhattisgarh prospects are fairly satisfactory. Prices are rising.

Assam.—For week ending 20th March.—Weather warm. Early rice ploughing and sugarcane-pressing. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—For week ending 21st March.—Berar Rainfall moderate. Weather warm. Harvesting of spring crops almost completed. Threshing of wheat and linseed in progress in Ellichpur. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices slightly risen in the Chickli taluka.

Hyderabad.—No rain during the week. Harvesting of spring crops in progress. Weeding of hot-weather crops continues in some places. Prices steady.

Rajputana.—For week ending 21st March.—Agricultural operations, standing crops, and cattle generally satisfactory. Harvesting going on. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in two States, rising in one, fluctuating in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—For week ending 20th March.—Weather fine. Prospects of spring crops generally good. Rape seed healthy. Ploughing for autumn crops commenced. Prices stationary.

Nepal.—For week ending 17th March.—Weather warm and pleasant. Prospects fair.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY PROBLEM.

"The Statist" of March 3 contains an article by Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata, of Bombay, on the above subject. In the cause of his remarks Mr. Tata says :—

I am concerned in various ways with many of the interests affected, either immediately or remotely, by the Indian currency problem. My remarks, therefore, may be regarded in great measure as affecting the really practical side of an exceedingly intricate question. Within the brief space of five months it has, I take it, been made quite clear what interests have been affected for good or evil, and what other interests will almost certainly be affected in the near or the distant future. It appears to be admitted by competent observers, among whom I include the Government of India itself, that, although there may be elements of success in the scheme, nevertheless it involves glaring injustice to classes that already were hardly pressed; that it gives with an open hand to those who already have in plenty, and takes away from those who have scarcely anything left to give; in short, that whereas the endeavour of the statesman ought to be to redress the balance by making the poor somewhat less poor, the recent action of the Government of India palpably favours the creditor class at the expense of the debior class. Every debtor in India has now to pay his old debts in an artificially enhanced currency. Not only, for example, is the cultivator compelled to pay the rent of his land to the Government in the appreciated rupee, but the village money-lender, his standing creditor, will also exact from him his old debts with an addition of 12 per cent. together with the original heavy rate of interest. All who owe will bear a like burden. It may, indeed, be objected that where both debtor and creditor are resident in India the country, as a whole, will not be the poorer. But this objection does not apply to the increase of India's indebtedness to foreign creditors. All the claims which foreign creditors have upon India must now be paid in the enhanced rupee—such as the Rupee Loan, the Government guarantees to railways, and other public works, as well as loans of imported capital granted by banks and similar institutions to individuals and corporations in India. This increase of indebtedness is in the nature of a clear loss to India. The loss has been caused to the country by its own legislation, and there is no gain whatever to correspond to it. It was obviously one of the Committee's functions to elicit this fact from witnesses, but no such attempt appears to have been made. Nothing indeed is more remarkable in a very remarkable experiment than the circumstance that its advocates offer positively no proof that any advantage will accrue to India from the measure as a whole. I doubt also whether England will reap any advantage from it. If we except the small section of capitalists who are, as I have just, said, in the position of India's creditors, it is to be feared that a great many other interests connected with India, especially the manufacturers and their *employes*, will suffer considerably by the loss of market. It is obvious that the depreciation of silver favours all silver-using countries in respect of their exports to India. The only countries that are now in a position to derive any benefit from the change are China and Japan, the former to a small, but the latter to an enormous extent. Japan is quickly becoming a great manufacturing country in the East, and her manufactured articles are in every way such as to suit India. Now, while with the Japanese the dollar remains, for all practical purposes, of constant value, the rupee has so far appreciated that, where as five months ago a hundred dollars were worth Rs. 220, they are now worth only Rs. 180, and, with a continued fall in silver, promise shortly to be worth fewer. Japan possesses vast fields of tolerably good coal. Bombay alone imports from Great Britain at present nearly three-quarters of a million tons in the year, but the effect of Indian silver legislation has been to give the Japanese coal a premium of 20 per cent. The Japanese are shrewd enough to avail themselves of this advantage. They have already begun to send their coal to Bombay, where it is readily taken by the millowners, the railway companies, and the proprietors of steamships. What is true in this respect of coal is true also of scores of other commodities and in order to supply India with them the Japanese have quite lately started a special line of steamers to ply between Japan and Bombay.

These matters are worth looking into more closely. The report of Lord Herschell's Committee refers to the claims of Indian officials. "The difficulties which the Indian Government have in meeting the home charges are," we are told, "aggravated by the fact that the fall in exchange has led to claims on the part of their officers, civil and military, who receive salaries in rupees, to some compensation for the loss which they sustain owing to the fall in exchange. Many of those officials are under the necessity of remitting a considerable portion of their income to this country for the support of their families and the education of their children." Reference is made to the payment by private employers of compensation to Europeans in their service in India, and the report continues: "There can be little doubt that, even in existing circumstances, and still more if the fall of exchange continues, the Government of India cannot turn a deaf ear to the appeals of their servants for similar treatment, without the danger of engendering serious discontent, apart from the question whether such appeals are just and reasonable."

After some further remarks Mr. Tata continues :—The increase of general indebtedness is, one of the most alarming effects of the experiment to which the Government of India has had recourse. By the appreciation of the rupee the whole class of Indian creditors has received an addition of 12½ per cent. to the debts due to them. It is characteristic of the unfairness of the Government's measure that this is precisely the class which has benefited in other ways. It is the wealthy Indian who has derived advantage from the artificial cheapening of all articles imported from Europe, and all gold-using countries. Nearly all cotton, silk, and woollen goods, metals and articles of luxury, wine, spirits, tea, coffee, sugar and a thousand other things will be cheaper to him than they were before last June. All the property that he holds in land, houses, gold and jewels has appreciated to the same extent. But, above all, we have to remember India's enormous foreign debt. It may be divided into two classes—the Indian silver or rupee debt, as it is commonly called; and Government responsibility for the railway guaranteed debt. This debt is almost entirely held in foreign countries, and by a stroke of the pen the Government of India has bestowed, unasked, an immense premium or bonus on India's creditors over the sea. Indians do not know how to characterise such generosity. But we know that it was appreciated, as rupee securities rose at a bound in London from 63 to more than 71—a trifle of some 12 per cent. So that we have, as the proved and indisputable result of the measure of June 27th, a loss of Rs. 6,000,000 on India's foreign or rupee debt, together with the loss on the approximate amount require to make up the guaranteed interest on most of the Indian railways.

This rash expriment, which, while it has rewarded speculators and officials, has crippled the Indian manufacturer, burdened the rayat, and swollen Indian debt, is described, even by its supporters, as a leap in the dark. It would seem that the Government of India had not time to look before it leaped. It complained that the country was continually losing to an increasing extent, according to the fall in the price of silver. But the Government has not attempted to show either that one section of the Indian community was gaining at the expense of other sections, or that other countries were gaining at the expense of India. One cannot help thinking that an obvious preliminary would have been to strike a balance-sheet showing the increase or the decrease of the wealth of India. Did the Government of India and Lord Herschell's Committee in their investigations regard the Indian Government and the Indian community as having identical, separate or opposed interests? If the Government, as a Government, were found to be losing, and some interests in India to be gaining, by the course of exchange, inquiries should have been made with a view of redressing the balance by the imposition of some kind of taxation upon the favoured classes. Now the Government of India ought to know that certain classes—the agriculturists, for instance—in India were apparently benefited by falling exchange. Has not the Government, indeed, acting upon such knowledge, continually fixed the settlement of their 30 years' leases at increasing amounts, as fall of exchange value caused an increase in the average prices of the rayat's produce? It hardly seems unreasonable to believe that, by careful exercise of this method of gradually redressing the balance, the Government might, in part at any rate, have compensated itself for its losses by exchange. Plainly, also, there were many other interests which benefited by all of exchange value, and might have been somehow laid under contribution. Lord Herschell's Committee states (Report, paragraph 19) that "hitherto the expansion of the revenue has largely provided for the additional calls which the fall of exchange has made on the Government of India. There has been, in spite of these additional calls, an average surplus during the last ten years of Rx. 261,550." One fails to see why, in these circumstances the condition of affairs was not continued a little longer in the hope that matters might after a time right themselves by the law of compensation. It seems probable that in the case of a sudden and quick change like that of 1892-3, slight additional taxation of a temporary character or short period loans would have allowed time for the law of compensation to work out its effects. The Committee clearly admits in its report that the chief cause of financial pressure was the Government's anxiety to compensate its servants, "apart from the question whether such appeals are just and reasonable."

The danger of spurious coinage does not strike the Committee as considerable (Report, paragraph 105). But it is well known that the circulation of the Indian rupee is very common in the surrounding countries, and that there is a constant circulation of the coin in large quantities, partly for purposes of trade, partly as wages carried away by trans-frontier tribes, and partly as the proceeds of merchandise sold by petty dealers. The circulation is not confined to countries that have boundaries co-terminous with India. It spreads even to the remote countries of the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, to the African coast and Mauritius, to Ceylon and the Eastern Archipelago. Nor should it be forgotten that rupees were at one time freely circulating in Egypt. Now, in consequence of this widespread circulation, it is manifest that there must be a constant stream of rupees entering and leaving India. There are probably many millions of the old Company's rupees in the Native States and the countries which I have enumerated. This constant movement will open up and facilitate a large trade in pure and perfectly well imitated rupees which none but experts may be able to detect as not having been manufactured in the Indian mints.

Certainly the mass of the people will not be able to perceive the difference, and, if the Government should attempt in any way to stop or destroy the spurious coins, universal distrust may be brought about, to the serious detriment of commerce. Everybody knows what a small amount of the Indian currency notes is in circulation. The reason is that persons belonging to the enormous lower agricultural and wage-earning class are unable to read or write, and are, therefore, highly suspicious of the "bits of rags," as they call them. Even in Bombay and the principal manufacturing towns, very little paper can be passed in payment of wages to the work-people, for the simple reason that the illiterate poor feel their inability to distinguish between a genuine and a counterfeit note. What, then, would be the consequences if the mass of the people began to think that it was impossible to distinguish between a counterfeit and a Government rupee? The rupee has little chance of getting into the hands of an expert. Government being naturally reluctant to arouse apprehension among the population, what scope would be offered to clever adventurers to flood the country with spurious, but pure silver rupees. Government would probably be not one whit the wiser, as witness their vain endeavours to discover the hiding-place of the sums that have been spuriously coined within the last 60 years.

Referring to the Budget statement, a Calcutta paper says :—Mr. Westland deserves credit for the ability and success with which he has manipulated the resources of the State to overcome the difficulty by which the Government was confronted. Although we have always been opposed to the diversion of the Famine Insurance Fund to any other purpose than that for which it was specially created, it must not be forgotten that on more than one occasion Sir John Strachey himself, who described it as a "sacred trust," did not scruple to appropriate its proceeds for the purpose of tiding over financial difficulties, and, not unnaturally, his practice has since been followed more than his advice. We cannot, therefore, blame Mr. Westland unreservedly for doing what has been done before, perhaps with less justification. It is certain that he would not have been driven to resorting to this course, if the Ministry at home had not, merely to secure the Lancashire vote at the next General Elections, refused to allow the reimposition of the cotton import duties, a measure which would have entirely wiped away the deficit, and converted it into a small surplus.

At the Palace of the Prince of Pless a "Chapter" of the hunting Order of Saint Hubert of the White Stag has been held, in presence of the German Emperor, who appeared in a hunting uniform decorated with special insignia and orders. Duke John Albert of Mecklenburg-Schwerin was made a Knight of the Order with the following curious ceremony. He was asked by the Chancellor of the Order whether he would swear to behave as a good hunter, according to the rules of the order. After the answer "I swear," he was dubbed a knight, amid cries of "Joh! so! hoh! do! hoh! do!" After the first stroke of the sword the Grand Master said: "This is for his Majesty the King"; after the second, "This is for Knights, Cavaliers, and Esquires"; and after the third, "Look, this is the noble law of hunting." Finally all repeated the above somewhat inarticulate hunting cry.

THE BHAUNAGAR STATE.

Under the title of "A Model State," the Lady Commissioner of the *Daily Graphic*, now in India gives a description of Bhaunagar from which we take the following extracts :—

Few, very few, of the hundreds of English tourists in India ever go northwards from Bombay into the vast Katthiawar district, which on the south is bounded by the Gulf of Cambay, and on the north by the Gulf of Cutch. Yet the tract has played no small part in the making of India, and its rulers earned no small fame in that memorable conflict of 1303, which has given to a good Rajput the oath "by the sin of the sack of Chitor" the most binding tie he can lay upon his conscience. It was in later days than this that we first hear of Bhaunagar, its premier State, coming forward to help the British. Its ruler, Akheraji, in 1771, lent valuable assistance to our forces in subduing the pirate stronghold of Talaji, as well as in other ways. His son, who died in 1810, also cultivated the friendship of the English, then holding Surat as a chief trading centre, so that hereditary influences and associations have helped, doubtless, the enlightened gentleman upon whom in 1886 the Queen-Empress conferred the honour of Grand Commandership of the Star of India, subsequently bestowing upon him the formal title of Maharajah, while the State itself was advanced in official recognition to first-class degree. Compared with such kingdoms as those of Baroda or Hyderabad, Bhaunagar may seem but small with its population of about half a million and area a little under three thousand square miles; but it is fairer to estimate by prosperity than by mere size, and a revenue of forty-five lacs of rupees is by no means to be despised. It may be safely said that in no State of India are the funds more generously managed or with a more public-spirted consideration for the welfare of the people than in Bhaunagar, and one's first impression on arrival is the extraordinary appearance of well-to-do comfort on all hands. There is one proverbial standard in India for judging of a place's affluence or the reverse, and that is the proportion of earthenware to brass or copper *lotahs*—the water vessels carried by the women to the wells—metal ones indicating comfortable circumstances. In all my drives and walks during nearly a week's stay in the capital, I did not see *one* made of clay! The attraction, however, to me to visit the State was the excellent accounts I had heard of the advance that woman's education was making there, and these I found had not been in any sense overcoloured. The system pursued showed the best to features of progress allied with wise discretion as to the dangers to be feared from undue pressure.

Having described at length the schools and the Takhtsinghi Hospital, the Lady Commissioner proceeds :—In spite of the natural disadvantages of the situation of Bhaunagar city upon a tidal creek, difficulties have been resolutely overcome, and a yearly increasing trade now passes over its wharves. Cotton (raw, spun and woven) is its principal export, and one passes through miles and miles of well-tilled land under this crop, while English as well as native capital is invested in some imposing mills, whose tall chimneys add a sense of prosperity to the fair view that one may gain from any of the little eminences outside the town. For inland communication there is the State Railway, a line some hundred and thirty miles long, which joins the Bombay Baroda and Central Indian line at Wadwhan. Waterworks, bridges, and roads have been constructed with generosity. The pretty Peile Gardens, in its interesting collection of animals, includes specimens of the handsome lions which are still to be found wild in certain of the Katthiawar jungles and which are distinctly libelled in the epithet of "maneless" affixed to them in natural history books. And now a fine park, to be named after the Queen-Empress, is being laid out. Across the lake, with its background of dark hills, which this includes, may be found some of the loveliest sunset effects of all India. Meantime the preparation of the park is providing welcome winter occupation for a vast body of unskilled labour. The most important work, however, that Mr. Proctor Sims, the popular and kindly director of the State Civil Engineering, has undertaken, is the construction of Port Albert Victor, a few miles distant from Bhaunagar, where tidal conditions are more favourable. The late Duke of Clarence and Avondale, during his tour in India, inaugurated this big enterprise while visiting the Katthiawar district, and it is expected that it will develop much the commerce and energy of North-Western India, as the ports between Bombay and Karachi are only of very minor rank. Agriculture is of course the staple employment of the people in Bhaunagar, and besides the cotton already mentioned, grain and sugar are largely grown. With the exception of the Rajputs whose women are not supposed to participate in field labour, the men are largely helped by their wives, and the population generally may be ranked as among the most industrious of India. After journeying through Bengal and the North West provinces, one is greatly struck by the size and well-conditioned shapeliness of the bullocks, which, as almost throught the Dependency, are the chief beasts of burden. Enormous creatures they are, as gentle and intelligent as they are large, with handsome spreading horns and very prominent humps. They are really cared for by their owners, who give them a day of rest from work with extra feeding every week, and in the cold season, as when I was there, provide them with warm coats. Bhaunagar, however, will one day be in the field as a mart of worked silver, an art industry which is developing there in a satisfactory manner. In conception and execution it is some what allied to that associated with Cutch in its palmier days, before European demands lowered its standards of design and craftsmanship. Vigorous and pleasing work is turned out by the Bhaunagar silversmiths in the form of cups, plates, and such accessories for the table as pepper-pots and finger bowls; but at the present time its best workers are engaged upon the separate pieces which are to be used for a set of gates for a new temple now in the course of erection. These gates will be of sandal wood entirely overlaid with Silver *repoussee*, chiefly representing scenes from the Hindu mythology.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, March 26.

10 p.m.	79·1

TUESDAY, March 27.

6 a.m.	74·9
10 a.m.	83·9
2 p.m.	86·8
4 p.m.	85·5

Great preparations are being made in Paris for the great Bibliophile's Exhibition in the Palais de l'Industrie. Everything relating to books, newspapers, and the various uses to which paper is now-a-days applied will be represented. A journal with coloured pictures will be printed in sight of the visitors, paper will be produced in rolls and reams as at the paper mills, and postage-stamps will be produced. In an underneath room, printers in the costume of the last century will be seen printing some of the clandestine newspapers aimed against the government of Louis XVI., just as they did a hundred years ago in the Paris catacombs.

There are still "red men" in Guiana, according to Mr. Smith Delacour's report—descendants of the inhabitants at the time of its discovery. They are, apparently, of three or more separate origins. The oldest inhabitants are believed to be the Warraus, who lead a semi-amphibious life, without agriculture, and rather as fishers than as hunters. Where these people came from is not known. Of more certain origin are the second set, the Arawacks, who were driven southward from the West Indian Islands. After them came a whole series of Carib tribes, who were also forced southward from the West Indies. Just before the advent of the Europeans, the last of these Carib tribes made its appearance, and its people were known as the "True Caribs." In life and surroundings there is no great difference between any of the existing tribes. They live in small family groups, the mutual relations of the members being admirably regulated by a very decided though unwritten code. They pass perfectly simple lives, the happiness of which seems to be enhanced by the inevitable collisions with members of other tribes. A sufficiency of food is procured by hunting and fishing and a primitive kind of agriculture. Their houses (adds Mr. Smith Delacour) are of the simplest, but exactly what is required, and the furniture is usually a hammock. Clothing is "a question for the future."

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MR. GLADSTONE AND LORD ROSEBERY.

SOME PERSONAL JOTTINGS.

Mr. Gladstone, who purposes, if his health permits, to attend the debates in the Commons in the ensuing Session, has been a member of Parliament for rather more than sixty years, being first elected in 1832. He has held office under the Crown for twenty-five years and eleven months, during twenty of which he has been a Cabinet Minister, and during twelve Premier. For more than twelve years he has been Chancellor of the Exchequer, on two occasions uniting the office with that of First Lord of the Treasury. With the exception of the first four months (December, 1834—April, 1835), all Mr. Gladstone's official life has been spent in the service of the present Sovereign, under Sir Robert Peel, Lord Abereen, Lord Palmerston, and Lord Russell successively, until in 1868 he himself became Prime Minster. He was out of the House from December, 1845, to April, 1847. When Mr. Gladstone was an undergraduate at Christ Church, his friends and admirers seemed to have no doubt as to his future destinies. The *Spectator* has a rather touching story bearing on the question of the hour :—"It is said, we do not know with how much truth, that one of the first warnings which Mr. Gladstone received of the rapid failure of his eyesight was his impression that a great mist had made its way into the House of Commons, when he learned from one of his neighb

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

The reverse sustained by Captain E. Gamble's Naval Brigade, at Madina Creek, recalls to mind how often naval expeditions have suffered under similar circumstances on the West Coast of Africa. The density of the bush has frequently enabled the savages to conceal themselves near the boats, and to pour in a deadly fire upon the men as they re-embark for their ships. The usual practice of our admirals is to thoroughly shell the bush, and then land a force to burn the villages; but it is difficult, if not impossible, to guard against these insidious attacks from complete cover. In 1880 Sir Frederick Richards landed a force of some two hundred marines and bluejackets near Batonga, and on that occasion there was something like a panic when the men began to re-embark from the beach. Only three or four men were killed by the fire from the bush, but the affair might have been more serious if the Marines had not held their ground and covered the retreat. The detachment on that occasion was commanded by Lieutenant (now Major) Robyns, R.M.L.I.

Lord Roberts, says the "Broad Arrow," although, he has been far away in India, is by no means new to the consideration of how the army and navy must mutually co-operate, and though what he says is fresh as coming from him, it is but the public expression of thoughts which have filled his mind for years. And when we remember that Lord Roberts is a gunner, we are brought to see how fit it is that he should discuss matters connected with ships and sea-fights. For though they have now completely lost their fins, it is not so very long since our artillerymen were an amphibious race. Even now the good old-fashioned garrison gunner, such as one still may meet in our coast defences, has more of the bluejacket than the musketeer about him. See him rowing boats about, heaving with his hand-spike, or pulling at the end of a tackle, and you will find little trace of pipe-clay or the goose-step, while there is a good deal of the rough-and-ready flavour of the sea about him.

Much has been written and spoken lately about the part which will be, or ought to be, assigned to machine-guns in future campaigns. But many of the writers and speakers on the question, most of them, indeed, have endeavoured to show that these newest, and comparatively untried, weapons of land warfare should be used only in conjunction with that arm of the service to which each particular writer or speaker belonged. Artillery officers have proved, entirely to their own satisfaction, that the proper role of the machine-gun is that of an adjunct to field artillery: and cavalry and infantry officers have shown with equal zeal the expediency of restricting the charge of these instruments of wholesale slaughter to their own branch of the service. The natural result of such narrow views being taken is that comparatively little has been learned from experience and experiment, and that the proper relative positions and the most effective mode of using machine-guns in war, are still undetermined. Captain Austruther-Thomson did not fall into this error, for he maintained that "the true role of the machine-gun is in independent action." He has travelled much and far; he has seen many armies, and has studied their organisation and movement; yet he did not attempt to dogmatise unduly on vexed questions. His estimate of what machine-guns might be expected to do, when associated with cavalry, was based on his own late experience in charge of a Maxim—that marvellous weapon the destructive effects of which were exemplified in the recent actions in East Africa, where it certainly was mainly instrumental in gaining a decisive victory, if it did not actually avert a disastrous defeat.

Some years ago Sir Geoffrey Hornby declared that there were two questions which would engross an admiral's attention in war. The one had to do with the supply of coal, which is the limiting factor to the offensive capabilities of opposing fleets. The other is the supply of information, which is the governing consideration in a plan of campaign. Every fresh item of news carries with it the possibility of modification in the existing distribution of forces, and not the least important means of obtaining intelligence is the submarine telegraph. The difficulty with the submarine telegraph is that the ideal of the defence—when no shore ends are on foreign territory—is generally the antithesis of the ideal of commerce and economy, when as many shore ends as possible are best for trade and most economical both for initial cost and maintainance. We start with the assumption that the net result of all extensions of telegraphic communication is a gain to the superior maritime power which, possessing the force, has not the same need of secrecy. And that, since we cannot be at war with the whole world together, there remains at our service the telegraph system of neutral countries just as the English system was utilised by the German staff in the Franco-Prussian war. The general benefits derived far outbalance the disadvantages. Short of actual and extensive cutting, our telegraphic communication with the East could only be lost if we were at war with Russia, Portugal and Egypt being covertly hostile to us. All depends on these two minor countries. As for Egypt, our present occupation may be said to remedy one difficulty.

A ship may be built in a year (says Admiral Sir G. Phipps Hornby, in the "United Service Magazine,") but we have not found that we can make a seaman in less than seven. We know that those trained in the Queen's service are as good as need be; and why they are to be limited to the number necessary to man ships and coastguard during peace (44,000), with a nominal reserve of 23,000, who would be absorbed at the beginning of a war, is a thing that no one has yet attempted to explain. The condition of our nearest neighbour is in strong contrast. The French reserve consists of 114,000 able-bodied men, of whom 25,000 are serving in the fleet; but that reserve is a trained one, while of our nominal 23,000 hardly any have served in a man-of-war.

The Admiralty have, we are glad to learn, come to the conclusion that those works of art, almost a lost art we expect, the figureheads of the old wooden ships, are worth preserving. It has been ordered, therefore, that for the future, when old vessels are ordered to be sold out of the service, their figureheads are to be retained. There are capital collections of figureheads at some of the dockyards, but by far the greater part have disappeared. It would be a great pity to lose those that still remain, and a few of the best might be used to decorate the fronts of the new Admiralty when it is completed.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" has, fallen foul of the recently published official statement giving the naval strength of certain European Powers. This document is stigmatised as the untruth about the Navy, on the strength of the analysis of its contents in the "New Review." It is not our business to defend the official figures, and we neither propose to do so nor believe that they are in want of it, but at the same time it is desirable to point out that in drawing comparisons between the battle-worthiness of our own naval forces and those of others, it is just as well to avoid exaggeration. As a kind of corrective to the criticism of Nauticus, we advise our contemporary to peruse the article in "La Vie Contemporaine," by a wellknown French naval writer, a translation of which by Commander H. Garbett, R.N., appears in the February issue of the United Service Institution Journal. By a process of deduction which Nauticus might have taken as his model, this French officer reduces the available Russian fleet for offensive war, to five battleships, three armoured cruisers, two protected cruisers, three torpedo cruisers, and 27 torpilleurs-de-haute-mer. We are far from endorsing this conclusion, but merely wish to show that it is not a difficult task to apply to the fleets of our European friends a process of elimination, which in the end will be found to demonstrate that we are actually possessed of more ships than they. To call the "Royal Sovereign" class eight staggering monsters, unable to make practice with big guns in a small sea is sufficient to convince any naval expert that the person who writes thus can have no more than an arm chair knowledge of ships, seamen, and the sea.

Some members of the French Chamber recently submitted the following proposal to the House in the form of a resolution:—"The Chamber, considering it to be the duty of the State to secure for our troops, in time of peace as in time of war, victuals of good quality, and considering that it is not right to procure them abroad when they can be obtained in the country itself resolves that in future all preserved meat for the Army shall be prepared in France under the control of the State, and requests the Government to ask for the credits necessary to carry out this decision." The Committee of Initiative, having considered the resolution, drew up a report recommending that the matter should be referred to the Army Committee. This report, which has just been distributed, reads as follows:—"The provisioning of the troops in time of war, and during the manœuvres in time of peace, necessitate the purchase of a large quantity of preserved meat every year. At present there exists in France but a small number of factories supplying such meat, and we are, therefore, dependent upon foreign supplies. From the double point of view of considerations of national defence and in the interest of the home cattle trade, in which all Frenchmen are very properly concerned, it is a matter of urgency that the number of preserved meat factories should be largely augmented, and that these factories should be established in the districts in which cattle are reared.

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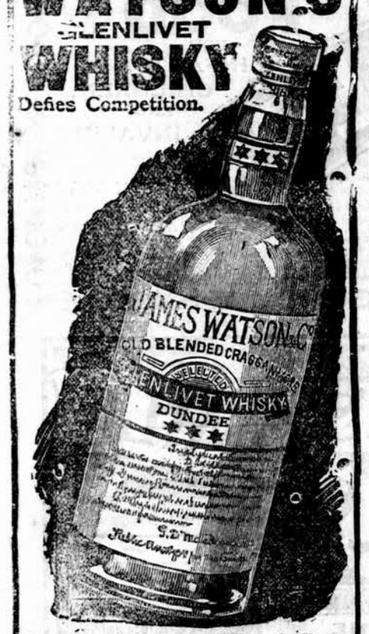

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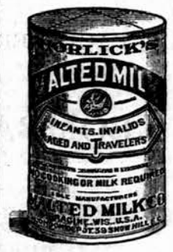

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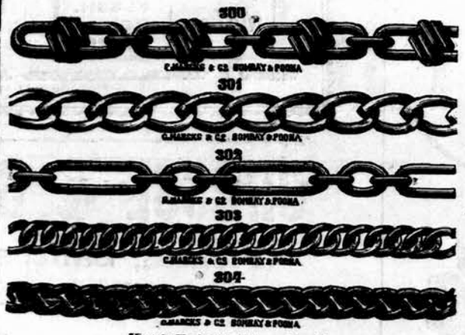

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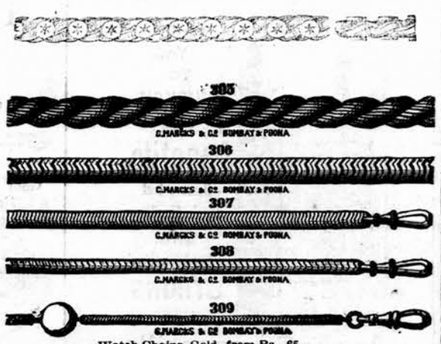

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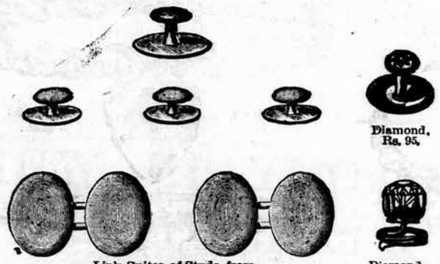
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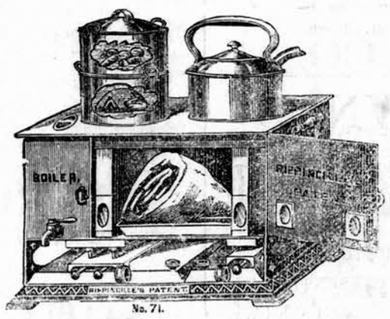

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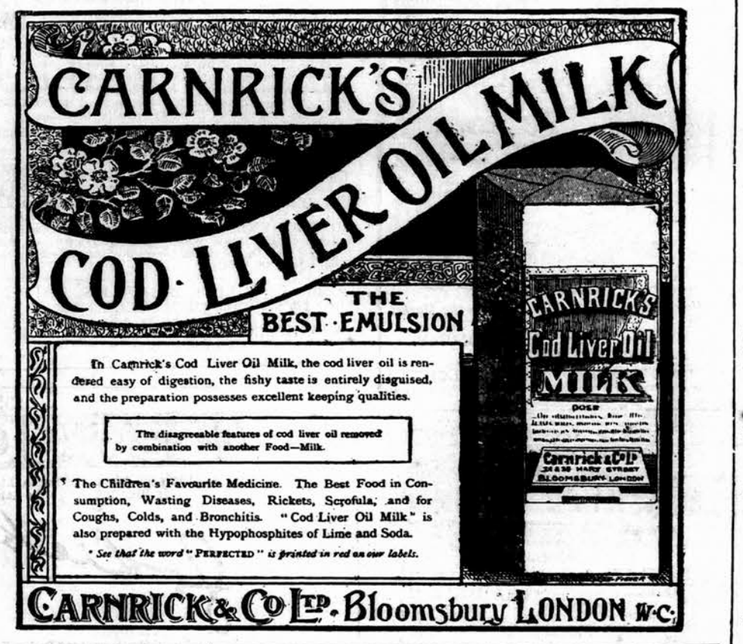

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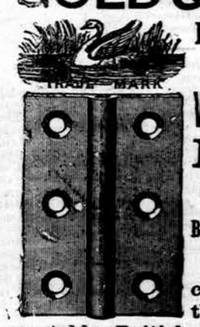

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